HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,201—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 6.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 7 p.m.				
18th June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5284		
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6225
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284		
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6323	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7913

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped;
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	6,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 18th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 11th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,680	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,003		15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,980	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	5,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & OOO',

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
$4^{3}/_{8}$ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
$4^{3}/_{8}$ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA," Imperatrix
$4^{3}/_{8}$ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
$3^{3}/_{4}$ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

ITHACA CLOCKS WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.

SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO. 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BOWMAN'S

BEER ! BEER !! BEER !!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY ! TRY !! TRY !

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Re-ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN HUGH MIDDLETON MOORE, I.M.S., RESIDENT SURGEON, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

ANY Person having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Captain MOORE is requested to send such to Lt.-Col. Boyd, I. M. S., President of the Court of Adjustment, Bombay, on or before the 11th July, 1904, after which no claims will be admitted.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of the ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, having its Registered Offices, at No. 22 Billiter Street, London, that any one USING their NAME or any IMITATION thereof, or infringing their TRADE MARKS and LABELS (which were advertised in the "Calcutta Exchange Gazette" on the 14th and 16th February, 1903, and in "Capital" on 9th and 16th April, 1903), will be PROSECUTED.

REMFRY & SON,
Solicitors and Patent Agents.
8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 15th April, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net)	4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1803 to 1863 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 152 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 15 to Rs. 95 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Rs. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST, while riding between the Yacht Club Chambers, round the Oval and up to Wodehouse Bridge and back, a GOLD RING, with a large red Carbuncle in it, belonging to Mr. NICOLL, Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. Finder will be REWARDED.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Continuous and alternating Current Plant for lighting and power distribution. Electric Cables, Fans, Arc Lamps. Fittings, Telephone and Telegraph Appliances supplied of the highest quality at MODERATE PRICES—C. JOST & Co. Electrical Engineers, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay, Est. blished 1882.

WEST & Co., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay, undertake work of all kinds:—STEVEDORING, PROCURING and SUPPLYING all kinds of Goods and Material.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

FOR SALE, at the VICTORIA GARDENS.—Fresh Monsoon annual FLOWER SEEDS, also Bulbs, Plants, Flowers, Bouquets, &c. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, at the Victoria Gardens Office.

TO LET.—From 1st June, House at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr S. Robsch. Apply to COMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN, & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE LET, 3RD FLOORS in Green Street, 2ND FLOOR in Tamarind Lane, for Office or Residence. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade. Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A.-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902	£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902	£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery!
We will give

Rs. 5,000

FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent.'s SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
Prize	Cash	2,000
1	Do.	200
1	Do.	100
20	Prizes	Rs. 10 each... 200
500	Do.	5 ... 2,500
523	Prizes	Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTICE!

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy.
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Karrachee, Rangoon, Nowera Elya, Mombassa
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 23th January, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.
HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.
RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6	months	4 per cent. p. a.
" 12	"	5 " p. a.
" 2	years	5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.
Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.
For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Open Line division. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem. No one need apply who has not had practical experience of work on an Open Line of Railway. Copies of Certificates, which will not be returned, should accompany applications.
Apply to

OFFICIATING MANAGER,
B. G. J. P. RAILWAY,
Bhavnagar Para.

TO LET

TWO FULLY FURNISHED ROOMS on Apollo Reclamation, with Verandah, Bathroom, etc., ample water and entirely separate entrance.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

THE TWO SEMI-DETACHED BUNGALOWS, on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill between the Ladies' Gymkhana and Il Palazzo House. The Bungalows are available up to 31st October, 1904. Apply, stating Rent willing to give, to THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, P. W. Department, from whom permission to view may be obtained.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT
PETROL
Imported by the
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Graham's Buildings

A OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memCURE mory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure.
THAT'S SURE. circulars, and testimonials, &c., Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 28
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 27	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 14	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6-4

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 1.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1
Second do.	" 0-12
Third do.	" 0-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 1 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do.	" 4
Third do.	" 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 4-8

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "AKBAR."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m.,* sharp, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account.

The s s "Akbar," formerly known as "Nederlanden Oranje," of 2,834 gross and 1,441 nett tonnage, as she now lies in the harbour at Cross Island with her tackle, apparel, furniture &c, She was built in 1883 and has an engine of 216 nominal horse-power.

Now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CUTCH ANGARIA COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, Messrs Shepherd and Co's shed, on account of the Underwriters.

"P J" and "H N"—82 sales (full pressed) Cutch Angaria cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th June, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, easy and lig ht chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboar d, teakwood screens, almyrahs, sofas, Chubb's safe on stand, 2, partition screens.

42 cases golden orange pekoe, flowery crange pekoe, or- ange pekoe, and pekoe Souchang tea, in one-lb, packets,

2 cases bentwood chairs with screw legs.

1 case photographic chemicals such as Fero aromic salt, sulphite of soda, hyposulphite of soda, aldehyde formique, hydroquinine metal, carbonate of potash.

On account of the concerned—

A.A.S. J.T.S. 2—1 case ladies' and gents' saddles, riding and race saddles, bridles, &c., ex S.S. City of Lucknow.

A.A.S.J.T.S. 1-2—3 cases containing sets of single and double horse harness furniture, India rubber mats, pole chains, &c., ex S S. Persia

J C 639—1 case 267,040 printed tickets, ex S.S. City of Lucknow.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of M. L. Jangbarwalla, ex S.S. Cromwell.

M L J 1-2—2 cases containing bicycle clips, crown races, spokes nipples, hub spindles, chain adjusters, cotters and nuts, mud guards, lamp brackets, handle bars, lamps, saddles &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Rehman Ahmed & Co ex S.S. Shadwell—

A A 1—1 case briar pipes, mouth-pieces, cigar and cigarette holders, scisors, pocket knives, razore, &c,

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 strong-built rubber-tyred shigram
1 strong-built light victoria
1 second-hand vis-a-vis
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Road, opposite the Head Police Office the stock-in-trade of Hajee Abu Hosain, tailor, consisting of cashmeres, scotch-tweed, tennis flannel, ready made suits, over coats, caps, scarfs neckties sleeping and white and blue dungree suits, sewing machine on stand, glass cupboard etc.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bank of Bombay, the valu- able and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, platedware, ebonized square piano by Rose & Co., gents' Royal progress bicycle, hand- sewing machine, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, drawing room cabinets, etc., the property of Dr. PRESCOTT and others.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAW- FORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Third Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and hand- some blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated- ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, garden plants, &c, the property of H. P. GRANTHAM RYON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAW- FORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Pyramji Hall, in the bungalow of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas by order of the concerned valuable household furniture, carpets, rich 2, 3 and 4, light-gas chan- deliers, real Chubbs single door safe, double door Austrian safe, Wather's safe, garden iron benches and chairs, pier tables with pier glasses, large size upright organ with spare rollers, table ornaments, American cupboard convertable into bedstead etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th June, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which regis- tered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may de- sire, but they should beware of imitations.

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom. Berndorf, in Austria. December 1904.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large con- signment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
Bombay, July, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 10.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £90 5-16 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 98 = unchanged
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 7-16 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 5-8 = + 1-16
3 months hence ..... 25 5-8 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 55 3-4 = + 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·20 1-2 = + 1-2
Berlin ..... 20·41 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-2 = — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 per cent = do
6 " " " ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = + 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 2 per cent = unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 1-16 M.J., dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 1-2, sellers.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 J.-J., sellers } easier.
Yellow Cawnpore 32 5-8 J.-J., sellers }
Brown 29 7-8 J.-J., sellers

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Idar.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£130,000
Gold "	£ 40,000
Silver to Hongkong	£ 21,000

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day.
Good demand at advanced prices
Madras medium 2d to 3d higher
" common 1d to 2d "
Bombay prime 1 1-2d to 2d "
" common firm and prices par to 1d higher
Total sold 9,47,000
Sheep skin sale opened to-day slightly easier.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·68 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6·35	6·29	6·07
— 2	— 2	— 1
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·53	5·32	5·25
— 3	— 2	— 2

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·23	5·21
— 1	— 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	3,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	3,000

In New York—

Spot	12·15 + 25
Futures, month of July	11·35 + 22
Do. do. December	9·84 + 12

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 + 3·6
Futures, month of Sept.	10·14 1+ 15
Do. do. Dec.	9·65 + 13
Tone at close	steady.

Bales.

Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports ...	14,000
" exports to Great Britain	24,000
" to France and Continent .	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	250,000
" " interior ports	130,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 10th June, 1904:—

Cotton	6,363 bales.
Wheat	24,389 cwts.
Linseed	26,387 "
Rape, Ral and Mustard	14,953 "
Gingellyseed	2,871 "
Poppyseed	5,688 "
Groundnuts	54 "
Castorseed	906 "
Rice	6,557 "
Myrabollams	1,720 "
Cottonseed	1,481 "
Mowraeed	956 "
Gram	11,566 "
Joowar	10,816 "
Maize	224 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Month's' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d to 1-3
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4d. to 7-32
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 133 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 185
Japan 30 do do 148 1-4

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady
Cash 98
1st Settlement 30th June ... 97-12
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p
Linseed.—Tone quiet		
Ready	5 4 6	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 13 0	4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 6 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 8 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 4 0	
Castorseed—Tone quite but steady		
Ready	20 0 0	21 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady
Soft red Ahmedabad ... Rs 26 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone firm.
Estimated sales .....bales 4,000
Imports ..... do 1,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6'47	6'41	6'19
+12	+12	+12
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'68	5'43	5'37
+ 12	+11	+12

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'35	5'34
+12	+12

COTTON.—Tone Quiet but steady.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	dull
Good Bhowtuggur	5 2-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 5-16
3 percent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 7-16
Bar Silver	25 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Olympia s—24 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 10,000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers 46 bales wool David Sassoon and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.
Fazilka s—150 cwt myrabollams K Shrikrishnadas 6,000 cwt linseeds Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 1,325 cwt linseed 3,495 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 400 cwt myrabollams Societa Coloniale Italiana,

FOR ANTWERP.
Swaledale s—27,000 cwt wheat 3,515 cwt rapseed 20,591 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 1,000 tons manganeseore Kiddie Reeve and Co.
Provane s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co; 328 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brother's.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Olympia s—3,000 cwt gingelley seed J Fachiri,
Counseller s—19,000 cwt wheat 17,939 cwt tulseed 4,017 cwt rapeseed 5,240 cwt poppyseed, 1,004 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 4,998 cwt gingilleyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA,
Florida s—500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG,
Ischia s—100 bales twist Talati and Co; 405 cwt olibanum D Vullybhoi and Co; 138 cwt sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co; 2 cwt sharkfins and 20 cwt hirabol R Konjee; 26 cwt wheat flour R M Jaffer and Co,
Chinsan s—11 chests opium P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Ischia s—380 bales twist Talati and Co,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,
REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, June 13.

1 It is notified for information that there will be no drills for the E E Company, until further order.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 13th June.

1 Copies of the Annual Report 1903-1904 have been receiv- ed from the Press and can be obtained on application at head-quarters.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authen- ticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COLLISON—GROVE WHITE—May 16. at Doncralle Parish Church, C. D., son of the late C S Collison, to Constance Geraldine, daughter of Col Grove White, J. P., late commanding the Middlesex (57th) Regt.

MELLISH—HUTION—May 17, at St. James's Parish Church, Shirley, Southampton, Capt. A. J. B. Mellish, B. A., aide-de-camp, to Evangeline Hutton, daughter of A. F. Hutton.

PAGET—PAGET—May 24, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy. E. M., son of the late Rev. E. H. Paget, to Georgina Byng, daughter of H. B. Paget, of Darley House, Darley Dale, Derbyshire.

SETON—SETON—May 18, at All Saints Church, Langham Place, C. H., son of C. C. Seton, of Heath House, Shrop- shire, to Violet Adela, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Bruce Seton.

YOUNG—INGRAM—May 19, at St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, Capt. F. B. Young, of the Cheshire Regt., to Mary Phyllis Ingram, daughter of the Rev. Prebendary Ingram.

DEATHS.

CARMICHAEL—May 17, at Belmont Road, Exeter, Mary Dorothy Isabella Carmichael, daughter of the late Capt F. G. Carmichael, 9th Light Dragoons.

DOUGLAS—May 27, at Melrose, Balfour Road, Weybridge, Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of the late Lieut Gen Sir J. D. Douglas, G. C. B., aged 81.

DUNCOMBE—May 21, at Eton Square, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Duncombe,

HOPE—May 23, at Ovington Gardens Lady Mary Frances Hope, widow of the Hon. J. Hope-Wallace, aged 93.

HUNTER—May 23, in London, Lieut.-Col. T. A. Hunter, late Royal Munster Fusiliers.

KESWICK—May 18, at Dormont, Lockerbie. N. B., J. J. J Keswick, formerly of Calcutta.

LOWRY—May 14, at Tewemount, Moy, Ireland, J. H. Lowry, son of the late Capt, W. Lowry, R, N, aged 69.

NORRIS—May, 15, at Scaleby Castle near Carlisle J F Norris K. C, lately a judge of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature. Calcutta, aged 61.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BENJAMIN—On the 11th June at his residence, "Gowalia Tank Road, Isaac Benjamin, The Proprietor, "Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment.

UTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

HAWKS—June 4, at Guildford Surrey, the wife of Captain F W Hawks, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

HUNTER—May 29, at Southwood, Naini Tal, the wife of Major G Douglas Hunter, R A M C, of a daughter.

MOSS-KING—June 6, at Cconoor, the wife of R C H Moss- King, I C S, of a son.

WILLEBLOOD—June 4, at Naini Tal, to Mr and Mrs J P Wildeblood a daughter.

WAY—June 7, at Gorakhpur, the wife of T A H Way, I C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOSE—June 1, at Patiala, Selina, the loved wife of E Bose. Punjab Irrigation Department.

LEARS—June 7, at Rajahmundry, Rebecca Robertson, the dearly loved wife of the late Hon-Surgn James Lears, I S M. D. aged 59 years and 11 months.

THOMPSON—June 8, at Foster Gardens. Rundall's Road, Madras, Ellard James, the dearly loved son of Mrs and Mr J W Thompson, aged 8 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 22m. Sun sets, 6h 37m. High water 11-9m., 10-50a. Low water, 4-13m., 4-57a.

Auction Sale of the s. s. Akbar, Messrs. Bennett and Company, 1 p. m.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients treated during last month was 4,998, the daily average being 161. The total of new patients was 622.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Sicka Bhewa, a Hindu boy aged three years, while playing near a window on the third storey of his parents' house in Kum- bharwada on Friday afternoon, managed to crawl through the railing, with the result that he fell on to the road from a height of about thirty feet. The boy sustained a large wound on the head. He however got up and began to walk about. The parents took him to a neighbouring dispensary and had the wound dressed.

DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Sub-Inspector Gibson charged Pandurang Ramchandra, a Hindu goldsmith, with criminal breach of trust in respect of one and a quarter tola of gold, two tolas of silver and Rs. 12 in cash in all property collectively valued at Rs. 92, belonging to one Bhajoobhai, a Hindu woman residing at Mandvi. The evidence showed that the gold and silver were entrusted to the accused to be made into ornaments, about three weeks ago. The accused failed to make the orna- ments and on being pressed by the complainant, he put her off from time to time. Eventually the complainant made a report to the police, who arrest- edthe accused on Friday night. The accused pleaded that as his brother was in monetay difficulties, he gave him the gold. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 75 with an alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine Rs. 42 were ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED MISDIRECTION TO A JURY.

A JUROR'S KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH.

MR. B. C. KENNDY, Sessions Judge of Thana, in March last, convicted Bhawanerao Vithalrao and three others of forgery of a valuable security and abetment of forgery, and sentenced them each to four year's rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. K. A. Padhye, appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V.J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The story for the prosecution was that accused No. 1, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 attested the paper, which bore the signature of Mahadu, knowing at the time that the paper, which purported to be executed by Mahadu, was not so executed, and that the signature, which purported to be his, was not fixed by him; and that they did these acts at the instigation of accused No. 4. The appellant, in his petition of appeal, said among other things, that the Sessions Judge should have ascertained previously if all the jurors knew English sufficiently well to have follow- ed him when he delivered his charge to the jury. The affidavits in the case showed that one of the jurors was absolutely incompetent to follow the judge's charge in English, and that he must have been in the same predicament when the counsel for the defence addressed them. It was further urged that the charge to the jury was meagre, in as much as it failed to bring to the notice of the jury promi- nently the infirmities and weaknesses in the case for the prosecution, etc.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the decision of the Court, said: As regards the first point made by Mr. Taleyarkhan namely, that one of the jurors was not sufficiently acquainted with English to be able to understand the summing up of the judge, it depends upon the affidavit of certain persons, who are of opinion that the juror could not have followed the charge. Whether he understood English sufficiently or not, is a matter on which different persons acquainted with the juror might form different opinions, and trials by jury would become useless and farcical if the question of the competence of a juror were made to depend upon such opinion-testimony. The materials before the Court are not of such a character as to justify us in pre- suming that this particular juryman could not understand the Judge's charge. As to the second point, we think that it is perfectly clear that the judge explained to the jury the nature of the charge, and the verdict of the jury, as recorded by the judge makes it clear that the jury found the accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 guilty of the offence of forging of a valuable security, and accused No. 4 guilty of the abetment of the said forgery. We do not think we can admit any evidence to contradict the record of the court below. The only other point urged by Mr. Taleryarkhan is that the census registers are public documents, and that the Sessions Judge ought not to have told the jury, to believe them or not. These registers are not public documents within the meaning of section 74 of the Evidence Act, and the Judge was right in leaving it to the jury, as judges of fact, either to believe the evidence of the registers or not. No other misdirection has been pointed out to us. We accordingly confirm the conviction recorded against the accused and the sentences passed upon them, and dismiss the appeal.

WHILE the Right Rev. Bishop Vey was driving along the Surawongse road in Bangkok on the 20th ultimo, a thief jumped up behind his carriage and seized the massive gold chain, with a gold and ruby cross attached, which the Bishop was wearing round his neck. The chain did not break very readily, and the venerable Bishop is said to have been nearly strangled till it gave way, when the thief immedia- tely disappeared in the jungle with his booty, and has not been found.

JUBILEE OF A BOMBAY JOURNALIST.

THE Parsee Reporters of the Bombay Press held, at Cama Baug on Saturday afternoon, a festive gathering in celebration of the jubilee of one of their number, Mr. Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, who took to the profession of journalism in the early fifties and has maintained an unbroken connection with it up to the present date. This was believed to be a unique event in the history of the Bombay Press, and perhaps, that of all India; and Mr. Darashah's co-religionists in the Press, therefore determined to hold the celebration. A subscription list was started, which, however, was confined to Zoroas- trians only, as the celebration partook of a two-fold character—a "jusson" or thanksgiving ceremony and a presentation. In the former, some Parsee priests took a part.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting said they had assembled to celebrate the jubilee of one of their number, Mr. Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, who was connected for sixteen years with the "Times of India" and had been a Reporter of the "Bombay Gazette" for about thirty-four years. While a student in the Elphinstone Institution, he was once a prizeman in three different subjects, and had the good luck to receive a triple prize of books at the hands of Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India. He was for three years a stipendiary Clare and West scholar in the Elphinstone College. After leaving College, he joined the Military Pay Office as a clerk under the late Major Barr; but during that period, he continued his literary pursuits, and read several papers before the Students' Literary and Scientific Society; and also acted as a stipendiary assistant to Professor Sinclair, honorary secre- tary to the Society. For a few months, Mr. Darashah edited the "Parsee Punch," a Gujerati weekly, which was published in 1854 by Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee, but which came to an early end. He also acted for a short time as Editor of the "Summachar Durpun," during the illness of Mr. Cawasjee Eduljee Khumbatta, the responsible Editor. On the 1st June 1855, Mr. Darashah joined the Bombay Press as Reporter to the "Bombay Times," in the time of Dr. George Buist, who was succeeded by Mr. Robert Knight. During the latter half of the year 1859, Mr. Darashah acted as Sub-editor of the "Bombay Times," and during the illnes of Mr. Knight towards the close of that year, was in respon- sible charge of the paper until in January 1860. It was amalgamated with the "Bombay Standard," an- other English daily, and Messrs. Knight and Mull became the proprietors of a newspaper called the "Times and Standard." He continued to be a Reporter of the new paper, and later on, of the "Times of India" to which its name was changed on Messrs. Knight and Mull purchasing the "Telegraph and Courier," another English daily, in the year 1862, and amalagamating it with the "Times and Standard." Prior to the year 1860, there was no English newspaper published in Bom- bay, under native proprietorship, to advocate the rights and interests of the native community. Some native gentlemen published in June 1860 the "Indian Banner," a weekly English newspaper, of which Mr. Darashah was selected to be the Editor. From the beginning it met with a favour- able reception, and European gentlemen became its subscribers. The "Indian Banner" received a hearty welcome from the Indian, English and verna- cular Press. The strain of conducting the duties of Editor of the paper in addition to his daily round of duties as a Reporter proved, however, too much for him, and at the end of June 1861 he had to resign the editorship. While employed as a Reporter of the "Times and Standard," Mr. Darashah gained the good opinion of Mr. George Craig, Editor of the "Telegraph" and "Courier," to which he contri- buted occasionally, and who bore testimony to the high character of his criticisms and reviews generally. In January 1883, on the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., Member of Council, the Government of Sir James Fergusson appointed Mr. Darashah a Justice of the Peace. This appointment of the oldest member was accepted by the Native Press as a compliment paid it by Government; and very flattering notice of his merits were published in almost all the vernacular journals. He had from time to time received flattering testimony to his merits not only from gentlemen associated with him in journalistic work, but also from judges of the High Court and other notabilities. He has been an old Freemason; was installed Master of Lodge Rising Star of Western India in January 1870, and was presented in December 1881 with a valuable Past Master's jewel, as a token of appreciation of his services to the Lodge. The chairman presented to Mr. Darashah a valuable silver flower vase, which bore a silver plate with a suitable inscription. He was also garlanded and presented with a bouquet.

Mr. Darashah, in acknowledging the present made a reply, in which he gave the details of some interesting incidents and episodes which had occurred in the course of his journalistic career.

At the banquet which followed, the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were given and honoured, and a special toast for Mr. Darashah. The entertain- ment terminated at a late hour.

SHOOTING MATCH AT COLABA.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT vs. SER- GEANTS, CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

TEAMS of ten side from the Warrant Officers and Store Sergeants, Ordnance Department, Bombay Arsenal, and the members of the Sergeants' Mess, 1st Cheshire Regiment, Colaba, met on Saturday last for the third time to try conclusions with the Rifle. Distances, 200,300 and 500 yards. Shooting commenced at 500 yards about 2 p.m. with a jerky left wind on, which, was, in no little wise, respon- sible for three or four "possibles" being missed, however, one 34 and three 33's were put up. Leaving the 500 yards, the Cheshires were 22 points to the good. At 300 yards the Ordnance Department pulled up 10 points. Leaving the Cheshires still with a lead of 12 points, which gave hopes of a good tussle for first honours at the 200 yards' range. The shooting at this distance, however, ended by the two teams making identically the same totals. The match thus resulted in a win for Cheshires by the narrow margin of 12 points, or, roughly 1 point per man. Sergeant James headed the Cheshire team with 94 points and Conductor Walters, the Ordnance Department team with 89 points. After the shooting was over, the teams adjourned to the tents, where light refreshment was provided by the Ordnance Department. In the cool of the evening the ladies of both parties arrived, and all spent a very pleasant hour in games, &c., and a gramophone, kindly brought to the range by Store Sergeant McBurnie, added greatly to the evenings to amusement.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. YOUNG HINDU C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gym- khana ground yesterday and resulted in a win for the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana by 11 runs. The follow- ing are the scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr P G Sukhadia, c V D Pai, b Deo	10
Mr S D Thakur, c M D Pai, b Deo	10
Mr K A Date, b Talpade	14
Mr C V Mehta, c Talpade, b Kirtiker	24
Mr P Balco, c Jogleker, b Kirtiker	7
Mr P K Telang, c Jogleker, b Kirtiker	30
Mr Prabhaker, c Kirtiker, b Kirtiker	7
Mr Bhatavdeker, c Masurker, b Kirtiker	0
Mr S A Shete, b Deo	8
Mr D A Shete, c V D Pai, b Kirtiker	22
Mr P G Dhargelker, not out	1
Extras	25
Grand Total	161

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

Mr Masurker, b Date	36
Mr Dandeker, c Telang, b Baloo	59
Mr M D Pai, l-b-w, b Baloo	0
Mr Bhalker, l-b-w, b Baloo	0
Mr Talpade, l-b-w, b Date	15
Mr Kirtiker, l-b w, Date	3
Mr M R Deo, c Mehta, b Baloo	1
Mr Diwker, b Baloo	10
Mr Jogleker, c S Shete, b Baloo	0
Mr Mirker, b Date	1
Mr V D Pai, not out	8
Extras	17
Grand Total	150

ACCORDING to the official records only three persons in the Punjab were killed by wild animals last year as against 41 in the previous twelve months, a tiger, a leopard and a wolf being responsible. Hu- man deaths from snake bite also decreased by 170, and numbered 797. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes was 1,210 more than in the previous year, though it was under 2,000 altogether; the leopards of Kangra district were responsible for no fewer than 1,219 of these deaths, and the wolves of Mianwala for 434. The total number of wild animals destroyed was 564, or 742 less than in 1902. The facts thus briefly stated suggest that the record is even less trustworthy than usual, and no useful purpose seems to be served by recording figures which are not even accurate, says the "Pioneer."

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, JUNE 11.

The third and last extra day of the Bangalore races was held in boisterous weather to-day. The following are the results:—

Bedouin Plate for Arab Ponies. Distance three- quarters of mile.

Capt. Toogoods St Gris 8st. Hoyt 1
Major Hamilton's Defendant 7st. Melsom..... 2
Major Smyth's Dramond Rose 8st. 5lbs. Koops. 3

Also ran:—Selpme 10st. 3lbs., Sindic 8st. 12lbs.

Betting: 1 1/2 to 1 against Selpme, two's St. Gris, four's and sixe's the others.

Won by a length and half. Time—1min. 29 2/5secs.

The Cubbon Plate for Horses—7 furlongs.

Major Logan Home's Pope 8st. 9lbs. Penton ... 1
The Hon. Mr. Thellusson's Madeira 8st. 11lbs. Hoyt..... 2
Mr. A. Apcar's Sacristan 7st. 13lbs. Bennett ... 3

Betting: Even money Madeira, two's Pope, 5 to 4 on Sacristan.

Won by three lengths. Time—1min. 36 secs.

The Scurry for Ponies—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. Kindersley's Freda 9st. 12lbs. Hoyt 1
Major Hoare's Cossack 7st. 8lbs. Melsom..... 2
Major Smyth's Laurier Rose 9st. 2lbs. Koops ... 3

Also ran Reefree 10st. 7lbs.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Freda, 1 1/2 to 1 against Cossack, five's Referee and eight's Laurier Rose.

Won by half a length. Time—40secs.

The Useful Plate for Horses. Distance half-mile.

Major Hamilton's Scissorman 8st. 2lbs. Melsom 1
Major Logan Home's Kingfisher 9st. 12lbs } dead
Capt. Randall ..... } heat
Mr. A. Apcar's Sister 9st. 8lbs. Penton ... 2

Also ran the Gaffer 9st. 11b. Wadhurst 8st 11lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Sister, four's Kingfisher, five's the Gaffer and Scissorman, sixe's Wadhurst.

Won by a length. Time—53 3/6secs.

The Arab Consolation. Distance half-mile.

Major Hamilton's Jack Horner 9st. 7lbs.
Lensdown 1
Capt. Peel's Bayleaf 9st. 4lbs. Capt. Randall..... 2
Major Bell's Matussan 8st. 2lbs. Mir Jan 3

Also ran Bisthan 9st. 12lbs. Baronet 9st. 9lbs. Quince 8st. 7lbs, Kushrow 7st. 4lbs. Jacob 6st. 10lbs.

Betting: Evens Bisthan, three's, Jack Horner, four's, Baronet, Bayleaf and Matussan, sixe's Quince and Jacob eight's Kushrow.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths. Time—57 4-5secs.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Sunday.—The cyclonic storm in the Bay has continued advancing slowly northwards and is to-day in Central Bengal. It has given moderate to heavy rain in Assam and Bengal, Cherrapoojee re- porting 20 inches, Mymensingh nearly 6 Shillong and Chittagong 3, Calcutta and Tezpur 2, and Barisal and Bogra 1 1/2 inches. The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in the North East Coast, and the Arabian Sea and normal pressure conditions now prevail there. Rain has been received in Burma and the West Coast districts of the Peninsula and showers in the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Central India plateau and East United Province. The most important falls are: Tavoy and Belgaum 3 inches, Nowgong 2 1/2, Trivandrum and Goa 2. Moulmein, Bahraich, Mormugao, Bombay and Surat 1 1/2; Benares, Sambalpur and Jhansi one inch. The storm in Bengal will probably continue to determine moderate to heavy rain in Assam and Bengal as it advances northwards. Light to moderate rain is likely in Burma and the West Coast and showers are possible in Central Provinces, the Central India pl

YOU WANT FABRICS TO
WEAR.

UNLIKE THE FOREIGN MANUFACTURER
WE MAKE OUR GOODS PRIMARILY WITH THAT END IN VIEW.

THE
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS
are guaranteed PURE, SOUND Wool throughout
AND
ARE UNSURPASSED FOR WEAR.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES :—

FLANNELS,	BLANKETS,
SERGES,	HORSE CLOTHING,
TWEEDS,	GREATCOAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS,	SOCKS,
PUTTIES,	JERSEYS,
NUMDAH,	CARDIGANS,
BERLIN WOOL,	BALACLAVAS,
LOHIS,	SWEATERS,
TRAVELLING RUGS,	GLOVES,

&c.,
And in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.
ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS,

CARL RONISCH	PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER	PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN	PIANOS.
WINKELMANN	PIANOS.

and other first class makers.

Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM or TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

COOKING STOVES
AND
RANGES.
TO BURN COAL, OIL OR WOOD.
WICKLESS BLUE FLAME
OIL STOVES, STEAM COOKERS,
Rippingille's Oil Stoves
Kitchen Accessories, Meat Choppers, and Cutters, &c.
HYDROCARBON BURNERS,
ROOM HEATERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND ICE BOXES.
FIRE, BRICKS, SHOVELS, POKERS,
Scrapers, Flue Brushes and all Accessories in stock and Repairs undertaken.
LAWN MOWERS, SAFES, etc.

STOVE DEPOT.
17, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on appication.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS.
BROADWOOD PIANOS.
COLLARD PIANOS.
THE
PIANO SHOP
WHERE you can have the best selection of thoroughly reliable first class PIANOS, on Special Terms or Cash or Monthly Payments, which will cost you no more than Pianos of unknown makers.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

KNAKE PIANOS.
ALLISON PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.

TORTURED
BY
ECZEMA.
THERE IS ONLY ONE PERMANENT CURE, THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY,
"ANTEXEMA."

English Specialists on Skin Diseases, after laborious scientific research, have given to the world the famous preparation "ANTEXEMA." This is a Soothing, Healing Cream which relieves all Irritation and Itching, heals the Raw, Inflamed Surfaces, and leaves the Skin Soft and Smooth.
It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents :

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Re. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 6 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDING.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DUNLOP TYRES
FOR
CYCLES,
MOTOR CYCLES,
MOTOR CARS.
IMPROVED MANUFACTURE.
REDUCED PRICE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.,
49. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1904.

"FINIS EQUI."

CAPTAIN FITZGERALD-LEE is a humorist as well as an observant officer. He can see further ahead than most of us. That is we should imagine he did if we took him seriously. He is not content with saying that the day of cavalry charges and shock tactics is over, but that the day of the horse itself is gone. "Alas, the poor horse" he exclaims, "he did good work in his day, but his day is past. He is a noble animal and there was no sight so grand to behold as cavalry charges, like those of Zeydlitz, Kellerman and Murat. But latterly there have been also cavalry charges, for example at Balaklava, Maro-la-Tour and on the plateau of Illy and they were all complete failures." It is as well to know that Captain Fitzgerald-Lee is an Infantry man. But he is willing to acknowledge that these charges were not failures from a sentimental point of view. He cannot deny that the story of the charge of the Light Brigade will live for ever in English as that of Bredow's Brigade will in German and the name of the gallant Marguirette in French. But, says he, they accomplished little or nothing practically, and we are no longer sentimental ; we cannot afford it ; we must be deadly in earnest. The horse must go. He must make way for the bicycle. This is how Captain Fitzgerald-Lee puts it : "The beautiful ship with its tall masts and its white sails shining in the sunlight, was one of the most beautiful sights the eyes of man ever rested upon ; but the squat dirty-looking, evil-smelling steamboat, with ugly black clouds of smoke above it and about it and behind it, has ousted the white, graceful Witch of the Wave and for ever consigned her to oblivion. It must be the same with the horse and the cycle, soner or later, in the operations of war." He will be a bold man, the writer admits, who introduces the cycle to its proper place in a campaign ; he will expose himself to jeers and abuse ; it well behoves him, therefore, to go gently to work. And for his encouragement he tells this "bold man" that when the potato was first introduced into Europe, this very good and wholesome article of food was looked upon with disgust in Germany ; but at last the people were induced to cultivate it because the ladies made it the fashion to wear the blossom of the potato-stalk in their hats and bonnets

It will be a bold man who will substitute the bicycle for the horse, says Captain Fitzgerald-Lee, and we fully agree with him. He admires the excellent condition of the roads almost everywhere, not excluding India. But our troops do not keep to the roads. They would achieve very little if they did No doubt if it were merely to reach a town twenty miles ahead on a good road, the cycle would surpass the horse which is no match for the cyclist on a made road. They might travel all over Europe. But if war is carried on in mountanious countries ? Well, says the reformer, let us take a war in Khyber hills. The bicycles are put safely into a depot at Peshawar or Jumrood. The cyclists fall into the ranks with the Infantry and it will be found that they have better lungs and legs for mountain warfare than any other men in the army. If they have been at all well trained there is no fear that they will be backward in climbing the hills, in taking cover, or in the final rush. When fighting in the plains, where there are good roads leading to all the principal places, they will be invaluable for conveying light transport, ammunition or supplies or for dashing up to and supporting a weak point. To some extent, no doubt this is all true, but only to a very limited extent. If that weak point is a couple of miles away on a good road they might dash up and support it. But if that point were a similar distance away across country, the cyclist would be worse than useless. His machine would be an encumbrance to him. The cycle that will do cross-country work has not yet been constructed and probably never will be. A horse can leap over numerous obstacles which to a cyclist would prove fatal. No doubt there is a place for the cycle, but it is certainly not that of a substitute for the horse. Scouting, to a large extent, can be done on the wheel. As is claimed for it, the cycle does not require breathing-time, rest, water, food, or a constant special attendant. It never suffers from lameness, stumbles, staggers, soreness or sickness of any sort ; it neither kicks, bites nor bolts It takes up very little room, comes and goes silently, can travel by night as swiftly and as safely as by day, does not raise clouds of dust by which its presence may be betrayed, is easily hidden or easily carried across field, bad ground, hedges or any ordinary obstacle. It is cheaper than a horse and more lasting. All these merits are claimed for it. But the enumeration of these betray its defects. It cannot cross country.

CaptainFitzgerald-Lee was led to his dissertation on the superiority of the cycle over the horse by reading of the recent military long distance ride in France. He was not satisfied with the results. So he argues from the point of view of mobility. In the science and practice of modern war, the things more important than another being speedy and accurate information and mobility, he pins his faith to the cycle. Wireless telegraphy he condemns as too clumsy and intricate. The cycle is the thing. As to mobility he observes that the means we possess at present of conveying men and material in war are, generally, speaking three in number—the railway, the horse and the feet of marching men. Camels and elephants are local and luxurious ; steamers and river-boats, accidental ; ekkas, tongas and carts in general, difficult to procure in anything like sufficient numbers. So these he leaves out of account. Going afoot is tedious and wearying. The horse has only proved himself useful to those who know how to make the best of him. The Railway has its limits as well as dangers. The cavalryman in the long run with everything in his favour, goes only twice as fast as the foot-soldier, the train four and a half times as fast as the horse and the cycle about half way between the train and the horse. Captain Fitzgerald-Lee owns that as late as twenty or thirty years ago anybody who was bold enough to assert that a man on wheels, by his bodily exertion alone could travel twice as fast as a horse, would have been looked upon as a man who allowed his imagination rather a loose rein. We agree with him ; but we go further and say that a man who asserts that the cycle can adequately, more than adequately take the place of a horse for military purposes is open to quite as grave a charge. For long distance rides the cycle is preferable. For ordinary field work it is impossible that the cycle can ever banish the horse.

TWO INTERESTING TREES.

Two interesting numbers of the "Agricultural Ledger" have just been issued. They are devoted to a description of two trees, which grow and are much prized in India, the Eagle or Aloe Wood, and the Chinese Tallow Tree. Mr. David Hooper, the Director of the Industrial section of the Indian Museum who is responsible for both these papers, describes, in an extremely readable manner, the various uses to which the products of these trees are devoted, how they are collected, and where they are found. The Vloe Wood tree is a native of the mountains east and south-east of Sylhet, in Burma, and in Bengal It is valuable on account of a dark resinous aromatic juice with which the wood is sometimes gorged. This resin, or agar, as it is colloquially termed, is used for its perfume and supposed medicinal properties, It is very costly and is used both for incense in religious and other ceremonials, and also in the preparation of a perfume called agar-attar, which is practically as costly as attar of roses. The most interesting feature in connection with the Aloe Wood tree is the uncertainty as to whether any particular tree will be found to contain the precious resin. A tribe of hill men known to the natives as agar-kumlahs make it their business to search for the resinous wood. Their trade is a secret which they always endeavour to preserve from all natives of other tribes. A party of agar-kumlahs go off into the mountains with provisions for as long as three months and they prosecute their tedious search in districts where probably a human being is not seen from one month to another. Trees have to be chopped down and hacked to pieces before it can be ascertained whether they contain any of the resinous deposit, and sometimes after a wearisome search through half a dozen trees, young and old, not a single piece of agar is discovered. Again it may be that a rich find is made, and then the collector is repaid for half a month of work. The Forest Department preserve the tree and collect the agar. Some years ago the officials of that branch of the service were disposed to believe that the tree was becoming extremely rare. However year by year the sales of the department increase, so that it may be assumed that as yet there is no ground for the fear that the tree may become extinct. The Chinese Tallow Tree grows in the United Provinces and the Punjab. It is valuable because of a species of vegetable tallow which it produces. This exudation is by no means so costly as that of the tree just referred to, but on the other hand, there is not the same difficulty in collecting it. The tree is a plant of the croton tribe and grows rapidly in this country. The fatty exudation is used for candle making, and the candles manufactured from it are greatly valued in religious ceremonies by the Buddhists, because they burn with a clear inodorous flame and without smoke. Apparently at the present time there is not much promise of commerce in this product so far as India is concerned.

A RUSSIAN SHIP CANAL.

Some interesting details are forthcoming with reference to the enormous undertaking which Russia has set herself to accomplish—the building of a ship canal which will join up the Baltic with the Black Sea. At first sight, this venture would appear to be fraught with such immense difficulties that no one would dare to enter upon it. But M. Rackteschell, the Russian engineer, who has conceived the idea approaches the task in cold blood, and with every hope of bringing it to a successful conclusion. It is obvious that the prossession of such a waterway would be to Russia a tremendous asset. In the first place, it would bring St. Petersburg 3,000 miles nearer to the Mediterranean and the East; it would give her an enormous advantage in the event of war with Turkey, and granting that the difficulty of passing the Dardanelles could be overcome, Russia would obtain a similar advantage so far as Austria, Italy, France and Spain were concerned. The canal would also be a menace to Egypt, Cyprus and Malta, and would lessen to a great extent our advantage at Gibraltar, and, in any case, it would necessitate greater responsibilities on the part of the British Fleet, as the Mediterranean would have to be guarded as closely as the Baltic. Of course, the difficulty of the Dardanelles would be ever present, but the Russians at any rate appear to imagine that that difficulty is one which could be overcome. But, presumably, it is not for purposes of war but for the extension of commerce that the canal would be used, and here the advantages cannot be over estimated. As the crow flies the distance from Riga to Kherson, the terminal points of the proposed canal in the Baltic and the Black Sea respectively is only 800 miles. However, when the waterway is constructed a distance of some 1,468 miles will have to be negociated. Some of this distance consists of navigable rivers, and there is, in fact, a waterway of sorts in existence already which connects Riga with Kherson. What is intended, however, is to build a canal which will allow of the passage of vessels of deep draught. The canal is to be thirty-one and a half feet deep, 140 feet wide at the bottom and 266 feet wide at the surface. The passage will occupy about 160 hours or roughly seven days, so that the saving in time will also be very great. The scheme is one which is worthy of a great country, and though it has some points which do not entirely coincide with British and European interests generally, there will be few who will be bold enough to withold from the engineer, who has conceived it, the congratulation which he deserves.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE report on the hospitals and dispensaries of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1903 furnishes some interesting particulars of the improved conditions under which medical relief is carried out. During a portion of the year the experiment, of sending the hospital assistants of Gondia (Bhandara) and Chimur (Chanda) with a supply of medicines to attend at large weekly markets held some 6 miles from their respective dispensaries, was tried with moderate success in the case of Chimur. In the Central Provinces the in-patients show a decrease of 1,217 or 12·68 per cent. as compared with 1902. In Berar the in-patient attendance shows a decrease of 795 or 17·6 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The out-door attendance in the Central Provinces also showed a falling off, as also that of Berar though not to such great extent. The main cause of the decrease in the total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door was undoubtedly the more or less widespread prevalence of plague during the year. When plague commenced or even threatened in a town, the dispensary attendance at once dwindled. The sick, more especially those with any febrile symptoms, simply avoided the hospitals, fearing that if they presented themselves something untoward would happen. Such fear is, of course, unreasonable and unreasoning, but there it is, and time only can allay it.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE matches in the County Championship that commenced on Thursday last furnished two somewhat surprising results in the defeats of Middlesex and Sussex at the hands of Kent and Essex. Notts' defeat by Yorkshire by ten wickets was also surprising in the light of the form the lace county has been showing this season. Lancashire has added another to its list of successes and is now the only county which has escaped defeat. A suggestion was made in the columns of a home contemporary some time ago that the finances of the first-class counties would not be as low as they are in most cases at present, were the opening day's play in week end matches changed from Thursday to Saturday. The reason given for this suggested change was that it frequently happens that matches commenced on Thursday are over before Saturday owing to the collapse of one side or the other and Saturday's gate receipts, usually the largest of the week, are thereby lost. Last week five of the eight first-class matches commenced on Thursday, were finished on Friday, and there was consequently no cricket at most of the first-class county grounds on Saturday.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday from England by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, were :—Col. J.S. Barker, C.B., Mrs. Vakeel and three daughters.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia were :—Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., and Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir and family, who drove to the Ballard Pier shortly before noon, where they were met by a large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, who garlanded them and presented with bouquets.

THE recent attack upon Kangma has not interfered with telegraphic communication beyond the Chumbi Valley, as the Tibetans retired after their vain effort to rush the post.

THE question of reorganising the Administrator-General's office in Bombay is, we understand, now engaging the attention of the Bombay Government. The post of Administrator-General vacant by the death of the late Mr. Rivett-Carnac will not be permanently filled pending a decision as to the changes to be made in the terms of the appointment which will be settled in consultation with the Government of India.

COLONEL MONTGOMERY, C. S. I., Officiating Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, has been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

IT seems improbable that Lord Kitchener will be able to make any monsoon tour this year as events in Tibet must command close attention for some months to come.

REPORTS from Tibet agree in stating that the Tibetans are showing more and more enterprise in attack, and greater stubbornness in defence. They seem to have now quite a considerable number of Lhassa-made rifles, mostly of the Martini type. When Lhasa is reached it will be interesting to see the factory or workshops in which these have been made.

A CURIOUS plague rumour reached us the other day from a hill station. It was said in the bazar that the "Dipty" had given orders that all coolies were to wear putties and boots and sleep on beds. They were also to give up smoking cigarettes. Evidently, says the "Pioneer," we have not yet ruined the coolie, although the agriculturist, we are told, has been brought to beggary.

IT is somewhat difficult to understand why a question has been put in Parliament regarding a mission to Kabul. Certainly none is contemplated just now, and there is no particular reason why the Government of India should desire to send one. Possibly if the Prince of Wales pays his visit to India, the Amir may see his way to pay his deferred visit to this country, says the "Pioneer."

WE regret to hear of the death at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, on Tuesday night, of Mr. W. B. Wishart, of Cawnpore. Well-known in Upper India, he had been Secretary of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce since its institution, and was prominently connected with commercial enterprises in the United Provinces. Mr. Wishart, who had been ill for only a short time, died of heart failure.

THE following news has been received from General Macdonald :—The situation at Gyantse on the 8th June was unchanged. The condition of the wounded officers was : Captain O'Conor, convalescent ; Lieutenant Mitchell, progressing slowly ; Lieutenant Hongson, fit for duty. All the reinforcements have now arrived at Chumbi, except the second wing of the 40th Pathans and the 3rd Company of Mounted Infantry and remounts.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES has been graciously pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Chapter-General that a silver Challenge Shield be instituted for competition among members of Volunteer Corps in India who hold the certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association. The conditions are to be similar to those governing the competition for the Railways of India Challenge Shield.

PENTECOST AT PENTELIKOS.

THE WHITE SEASON IN CLASSIC GREECE.

[BY WILLIAM DURBAN.]

TILL I stood on the summit of the Acro-Corinthus I had not adequately realised the force of the assertion that no prospect in Europe is such a vision of enchantment as the view from that height. The glory lies all in the north, for if the spectator looks round towards the south he finds the view of the Peloponnesian splendours cut off by the tangle of mountains close at hand. But gazing across the Gulf of Corinth eastward and northward, he is confronted by that staircase of the gods built up of the ranges and peaks which succeed each other in graduated altitudes. Hymettus of the heather and honey, enbosoming the cave of Pan and the Nymphs, seems like a green step in front of Helicon, also a verdant acclivity running for several miles across Northern Attica, and hiding the lovely Lake, Copais behind it. Considerably higher and much more serrated is the range of Parnassus, fringing the southern border of Phocis, and flanked by the barren spurs of Cithæron on the western end. Far beyond, each bluer as the distance softens the view, Œta, Othrys, and Pindus fling up their crests, and the white crown of all is Olympus, towering majestically just beyond the Thessalian frontier.

That classic region thus surveyed puts on its transfiguration before in springtide and early summer. Later in the year, writes Mr. Wm. Durban in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the wonderful wild-flower carpet has faded out under the scorching sunbeams, and only the cypress groves, the olive plantations, and the orange gardens present patches of green foliage in the landscape. But in April and May Greece is everywhere a paradise glowing with floral beauty, for all the plains and slopes and valleys burst into riotous efflorescence. And the hearts of the Hellenes throb with joy, that breaks out in music and dancing, in feasting and holiday-making. Eastertide is the greatest religious celebration in the Greek Orthodox Communion, but Whitsuntide is the climax of the Church Year in its social aspects. By one of the curious variations between Eastern and Western Christendom, since the great historic schisms our Whit Sunday, is the Greek Trinity Sunday and is so celebrated all through Russia and everywhere under the sway of the Eastern Orthodoxy. The full appellation of the day is "Pentecost and Holy Trinity Sunday and the Day of the Descent of the Holy Spirit." The Monday is called "The Day of Spirits.' Both the Sunday and Monday are days of picturesque hilarity, especially in Northern Hellas. Attica and Bœotia are thickly dotted with little villages, and each of these becomes a centre of sunny ecstasy. The simple peasants and goatherds are never seen to be so manifestly the descendants of the æsthetic old pagans of the golden age of the drama as on the joyou feast-days of the modern calendar. Ancient and modern customs are here in the land of the Nine Muses, round Parnassus and Delphi, blended in a grotesque yet beautiful phantasmagoria.

The little monasteries and the plain white khans which do duty as little rustic inns for wayfarers round Pentelikos, Helicon, Cithæron, and Parnassus become at Pentecost the foci of attraction for the rejoicing villagers and the inhabitants of tiny hamlets and isolated farms. The white marble quarries on the mountain slopes gleam with dazzling glitter in the sunshine, and old grey columns and foundations of ruined shrines of Plutarch's time appear standing in a bewildering riot of floral loveliness. Stars of Bethlehem, grape-hyacinths, purple irises, and clumps of the great daisy-like "anthemis Chia" variegate the grassy platform, but all these are eclipsed by the vivid scarlet anemone, the brightest and most conspicuous blossom of the Greek spring and early summer.

Everybody who knows Eastern Europe, whether in Russia or Roumania, Bulgaria or Greece, is well aware that Religion and dancing are universally and innocently associated together, but that, for the most part in the terpsichorean exercises, which have some vague connection with old spiritual traditions, the sexes dance a part. In Greece the modern national dance, the Romaika, is performed by both sexes, but the women only go through those fascinating measures at Whitsuntide, which are perpetuated to-day in their ancient style under the name of the "trata." What histories are called up to the Greek mind by the mention of their beloved "trata" dance ! For instance, it will for ever suggest the memory of the tragedy of the magnificent George of Acheron. When the Turks, during the Greek War of Independence, were scaling the cliffs over the river Acheron, eighty women, heroines of Suli, many with infants in their arms, flung themselves headlong over the precipice to escape the foe. And they went to their fate to the measure of the "trata." So it is ever remembered not only as a heritage from a glorious historic past of thousands of years, but as the sacred death-dance of the Suliote matrons and maidens. Therefore the "trata" has intelligibly become a popular item in connection with the sacred calendar of the modern Greeks. And to see it performed is to enjoy a real illustration of the poetry of motion in the most exquisite of conceivable environments. Plutarch, already mentioned as belonging to this region, must have seen the dance many a time. He was born and spent much of his life at Chæronea, where for many centuries was preserved the imperishable sceptre which Hephæstus manufactured for Zeus, and which Zeus gave to Hermes, Hermes to Pelops, Pelops to Atreus, Atreus to Agamemnon. Here, also, Alexander the Great won his spurs when only eighteen. He too, doubtless, often looked on as the beauties of Hellas revelled in the decorous mazes of the "trata."

At Pentecost, as at Easter, every one is clad in the gayest garments. Early in the morning the beautiful musical liturgy is sung by the priests and the choirs, the service being faithfully attended by crowds. The priests carry flowers to the churches, and keep them during the service. Church services are also observed on Monday, the Day of Spirits. At Easter all the worshippers carry candles, but at Pentecost flowers take the place of the sacred candles. In the corners of the church stand flowering plants or green shrubs. Friends give each other roses and rosemary, the latter being supposed to bring luck. The ikons at the shrines and in front of the ikanostasis in each church are devoutly kissed after reverential obeisance.

Nothing anywhere to be witnessed could be more impressively picturesque than the Pentecostal Festival of the "trata." Both on the Sunday and the Monday throngs of simple rustics and of people from the little towns delightedly gather for the beautiful performance. The music is the simplest possible. On the outskirts of a village of square white houses the priests, monks, and school teachers lead the way in a promiscuous procession, all carrying beautiful flowers And what a sight is the procession of the dancers ! Two score of the most attractive maidens of the district march in single file. Each in her dark hair wears brilliant flowers, in front of which round brow and cheeks glitters the golden heirloom of treasured coins. And their costume is simply gorgeous with gold embroidery. The white dresses of finest linen are adorned with heavy borders of fancy needlework in every colour of the rainbow. In the sunshine their wide and brilliantly decorated collars flash above their sparkling classic zones, and the dress is completed by aprons which match in colour the scarlet poppies flaunting in many a roadside spot. A very singular accessory is an artificial tress of hair worn by each girl, hanging down the back. The oddity of this appendage is that it is always a contrast to the maiden's natural hair. this is black, the artificial addition is of flaxen tint ; if the girl is fair-haired, then the new tress is black. A few flute-players accompany the dancers, and the only other instrumental performer is a player on a big drum. These members of the rustic orchestra are clad in the tunic and fustanella which form the most picturesque male costume in the world.

The girls are graduated according to height, tiny children, looking unspeakably fascinating in their beautiful miniature costumes, bringing up the rear. Forming a circle, the dancers go through movements characterised by graceful dignity, never lapsing into sudden jerks or springs, but taking four steps forward, then two backward, and thus slowly advancing in perfect rhythm. The leader, always a beautiful girl with perfect figure, waves a grey kerchief with elegant gestures, her followers imitating every motion with precision.

KUROKI'S ADVANCE.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

SIUYEN OCCUPIED.

KAIPING BOMBARDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

General Kuroki reports that the Japanese occupied Siuyen on the 8th inst., driving four thousand cavalry and 6 guns towards Kaiping. The casualties were 33.

The Japanese casualties at Saimatse were 27.

The Russians left 23 killed and wounded.

Reuter wires from General Kuroki's head-quarters on the 8th that for the past two days four columns have been reconnoitring the roads towards Liaoyang Kaiping, Saimatse and Siuyen and have dislodged considerable Russian forces from their various posts, the casualties altogether being 65.

Reuter wires from Mukden confirming the news that General Kuroki has begun a forward movement in force.

The Russians officially admit falling back before superior numbers.

Reuter (Seoul) says the Russians in north-east Korea are falling back.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Reuter wires from Mukden that the Japanese bombarded Kaiping yesterday and that fighting has become general along the line between Kaiping and Santatse.

Siuyen is of great strategic importance absolutely controlling the roads to Kaiping and Haicheng, while Saimatse is also an important position controlling the routes to Liaoyang and Mukden which avoid the Motienling Mountains, where the Russian fortifications are almost impregnable.

Great Britain has protested against the Russian declaration that rice and foodstuffs are contraband of war.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Reuter's correspondent wiring from General Kuroki's head-quarters via Fusan says that the present is another period of preparation and most interesting news cannot be telegraphed because of giving clues to future movements.

General Kuroki continues the policy of secrecy so successful before the crossing of the Yalu and even the military attaches are kept in the dark.

The Russian head-quarters are at Liaoyang.

The Chinese report that the Japanese before Port Arthur have been heavily re-inforced and it is believed an attempt will be made to take the fortress by assault as soon as the Japanese are strong enough to invest the landside and protect themselves from an attack in the rear.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 10th June says that the "Times" states that Russia has decided that there shall be no mobilisation in the manufacturing districts for fear of the Socialists and she is nervously curbing the action of the Zemstvos in Red Cross work.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following telegram was received on Friday by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, from the Japanese Government: —

General Kuroki reports: A detachment of our army occupied Saimachih on the 7th instant, and our casualties were three men killed and twenty-four men wounded. The enemy left twenty-three killed on the field, besides two officers and five men were made prisoners.

General Kuroki's army, co-operating with the forces that landed at Takushan, occupied Siuyen on the 8th driving the enemy towards Tomacheng and Kaiping. The enemy consisted of 4,000 cavalry six guns. Our casualties were three men killed and one Lieutenant, one Sub-Lieutenant and twenty-eight men slightly wounded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A CANADIAN SENSATION.

Lord Dundonald and the Government.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Lord Dundonald has created a sensation in Canada by publicly charging Mr. Fisher, the Minister for Agriculture, with striking out, for political reasons from the promotions, a Militia officer promoted by Lord Dundonald.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

In the House of Commons, at Ottawa last night, Mr. Fisher said that, when he vetoed the officer promoted by Earl Dundonald, he was the acting Minister for Militia. He admitted he had objected to many nominations on political grounds.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, said he appreciated the good motives of Lord Dundonald, but said we are not accustomed to being dragooned in this country and he must learn that this is a responsible Government, and when he sends recommendations to the Council, it is the right of the Minister of Militia to strike off any name he likes.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Protest against Armenian Atrocities.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Both Great Britain and France have made strong representations to the Porte against the recent dragoonings of the Armenians in the district of Sasun.

JUSTICE BRUCE RETIRES,

Sir Gainsford Bruce, Judge of the King's Bench Division, has resigned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PALMA TROPHY.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The discovery that American winners of the Plama Trophy in 1903 violated the rules by using a special pattern of rifle, not identical with the Government rifle, has elicited strong protests. The result of which is that the Executive Committee of the American National Rifle Association yesterday decided to return the Trophy to England.

THE GRAND PRIX.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix run in Paris to-day :—

Ajax	1
Turenne	2
Macdonald II	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Lancashire has beaten Gloucester by an innings and 43 runs.

The South Africans have beaten Oxford University by an innings and 97 runs.

Essex has beaten Sussex by an innings and 204.

Derbyshire has beaten the M. C. C. by eight wickets.

Kent has beaten Middlesex by eight wickets.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Worcester has beaten Hants by six wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Notts by ten wickets.

Surrey has beaten Cambridge University by 40 runs.

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF CANADA.

Lord Minto's Successor.

It is stated that Earl Grey succeeds Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada.

SUITS AGAINST THE S. M. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, JUNE 12.

The group of seven suits for damages amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 78,000, filed by seven Sait passengers by the train which parted on the Southern Mahratta Railway on August 23rd 1902, resulting in a disastrous collision and the death of six passengers, came on for hearing before the District Judge of Bangalore last Monday and were heard every day till Saturday and will occupy two weeks more on end. Counsel appearing were Mr. Fardly Norton instructed by Mr. David for plaintiffs and Mr. Napier instructed by Mr. Lawrence for the defendant Railway Company. Mr. Norton occupied the first day and half filing over hundred exhibits, mostly correspondence summoned from the office of the Agent of the Railway and then examined Col. Burn Murdoch, the Agent himself. This, with his cross examination kept the witness in the box for the greater part of three days. Then Mr. Brock, Loco Supdtt. was examined till the rising of Court last night. There are over twenty more witnesses to be examined.

Mr. Norton said his case was gross and criminal negligence on the part of the Company in not having provided safety side chains and vacuum brakes for their Railway in consequence of which the train in question parted while descending the gradient of 1 in 100.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE FOR MYSORE.

Sir James Bourdillon and General Eccles Nixon have arranged to convene a public meeting for June 20th to inaugurate a Mysore Branch of St. John's Ambulance Association of which the Maharajah of Mysore has consented to become patron.

A LECTURE ON CHINA AND JAPAN.

Colonel Cox of the 69th Punjabis in the course of the lecture delivered to the garrison of Bangalore on China said as he knew it during hostilities of 1900, that since then the Japanese had altered their drill in 1900. They followed the Germans to a ludicrous extent and fought in far too close formation. However he was certain they would do well anywhere. General Eccles Nixon who occupied the chair moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer whose discource lasted nearly two hours.

ARRIVAL OF LADY LAMINGTON AT POONA,

BY MOTOR FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

POONA, JUNE 11.

Lady Lamington travelled by motor car from Mahableshwar to Poona covering the distance in eleven hours, not taking into account certain breaks during the journey. Lady Lamington who was accompanied by Lady Gertrude Molyneaux and Captain Crawford left Mahableshwar at 3 p.m., on Thursday last. A stop of nearly one hour was made at Panchgani, the school at that place being visited. The journey was then resumed and Wai reached where another halt for half an hour was made. Lady Lamington arrived at Ganeshkhind at 1 a. m. on Friday morning last,

THE CHARGE AGAINST A CLUB WAITER.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

THE case against the waiter of the Western India Club was disposed of by Colonel Minchin, the Cantonment Magistrate, to-day who delivered the following judgment:—Rama Balajee is charged under Section 420, Indian Penal Code with cheating, in that he obtained from the authorities of the Western India Club the sums of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Rs. 5 by handing in chits which purported to be signed by Sir Archibald Hunter, Captain Hobbs and Lieutenant George Shaw He made a full confession concerning the first two sums on the 2nd instant which however he now withdraws and pleads not guilty to the charge. The evidence of the three witnesses named may be taken as conclusive proof that they did not receive these sums and that of witnesses Nos. 5 and 6 that in each case the money was paid to the accused. I find him guilty of cheating under the section named. Up to the present he appears to have borne a good character and I consider that it is possible to deal leniently with him. I accordingly sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 or in default of payment to an additional one months' similar imprisonment.

BRITISH MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

A special London cablegram to the "Statesman" says that the Government is appointing a Minister of Commerce.

OPEN GOLF COMPETITION.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" says that White of Sunningdale has won the open golf competition.

A FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

FANATIC AMOK AT PESHAWAR.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Early on Thursday morning a trans-Frontier fanatic killed a native policeman with a knife at Peshawar on the Jamrud road and afterwards chased some soldiers into Queen's lines. He was eventually captured and handed over to civil authorities.

POLO IN SIMLA.

In consequence of the draw on Thursday the finals in the Polo Tournament will now most probably not be played off until next Wednesday. Lord Kitchener's staff and the twelfth Lancers play off on Monday.

GYMKHANA AT SIMLA.

To-day the Gymkhana was held at Annandale. The first event was competition for best horse, Lady Ampthill presenting for competition the cup won by her mare Atalanta for the best animal in the recent horse show. The award which was judged by Major Colin-Campbell., Major Wormald, and Captain Peacocke went to Major Maxwell's "English Lord." The Tent Pegging competition was won by Captain Smith and Captain Courage. The second Polo Croquet competition was won by Mrs. Mcleod, with Mrs. Morgan. Captain Smith won the second polo ball race. The Sally stakes was won by a team comprising Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. Lloyd and Mrs. Robertson. Major and Mrs Crocker won the Bran Tub Stakes.

THE MONSOON.

The report published to-day by the Meteorological Department describes the monsoon as having become fully established over Burma about the 5th instant, on which date it also apparently set in upon the Malabar Coast. The rainfall has since become heavier and more extensive along the coast and has spread inland over the Peninsula. During the past seven days it has been above normal over the whole of Burma, the West Coast, South India and Deccan and generally normal or in defect elsewhere.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTAL PENSIONS.

A REVISION OF RATES.

Revised rates of pension are announced in an Army order for departmental officers with honorary rank and warrant officers of the Indian Army Deparments retiring after the 31st March last. In future the full pension will range from £216 per annum or Rs. 216 per mensem for a Commissary to £85 per annum or Rs. 85 monthly for a sub-conductor with invalided or superannuation pensions which range from £72 to £115 annually for a Commissary and from £51 to £70 for a sub-conductor, the rupee equivalent being fixed as in the case of full pensions. The full pensions under this scheme are for conductors £100 annually, Assistant Commissary £125 annually Assistant Commissary, over three years in grade £140, Deputy Commissary £160, Deputy Commissary over three years in grade, £180. A departmental officer with honorary rank or warrant officer of any grade retiring after 21 years' service will receive a pension of £65 a year in Europe or a Colony or Rs. 65 a month in India, a sub-conductor invalided from service at 50 years of age will receive £75 a year in Europe or a Colony or Rs. 75 a month in India.

PROHIBITION ON SUGAR IMPORTATION CANCELLED.

The cancellation is notified of the orders whereby the bringing by land of sugar into Bombay Presidency from Kathiawar was prohibited.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

It is ruled that a Brevet Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel of the Indian Army, having three years' full service in that rank may with some restriction if selected for or holding an appintment approved by the Secretary of State as carrying the substantive rank of Colonel, be granted that rank on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India. On such promotion an officer will be removed from his regiment. The Army order adds that Colonels of the Indian army whether Brevet or substantive are eligible, if otherwise fit for promotion, to the rank of Major-General.

It is always a difficult matter to satisfy everyone where questions of permanent military promotion are concerned. Thus, with regard to the changes that have just been sanctioned in the Indian Army, under which Majors and Captains holding certain regimental and other posts will be eligible for a step in rank without the qualifying word "temporary" it is pointed out to us that the Infantry officer will be given a great advantage over his contemporary in the Cavalry. In the latter there are no Majors in command and no Captains second-in-command, while among the squadron commanders are a large number of Majors and senior Captains. There is, in short, a block in promotion and in some regiments the outlook is a very poor one indeed. In the Infantry the officers, as a rule, are much younger, though we have no longer junior Majors commanding regiments, as was the case not so many years ago. Still the Army List of the 1st April shows some 70 "temporary" Lieutenant-Colonels in the Infantry against only three in the Cavalry and presumably all the 70 will be promoted to permanent rank. These numbers are out of all proportion to the totals of officers in the two branches of the Service, and squadron commanders of considerable seniority will not much relish being passed over in respect of Army rank. We do not see that any remedy is possible: it is a matter of luck for the moment. Presently will come the usual recurring block in the Infantry and then the Cavalry will have their turn. In the matter of promotion from Captain to Major there is not likely to be any grumbling especially as the number is to be limited to five in each year, and these will apparently be among the District Staff and in the Supply and Transport Department.—"Pioneer."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrangements are notified in Indian Army Orders whereby gifts of newspapers made in England will be conveyed to military Hospitals in India.

It is ruled that soldiers of the Indian Unattached List at Home for instruction shall receive half staff pay, during the full period of deputation.

Good conduct medals are conferred without gratuity upon Assistant Surgeons E. Weston, V. E. Fernandez, H. A. Lafont, L. H. Clerk, J. A. Wynn, H. Day, F. J. Daley and D. S. Davies.

It has been ruled that the musketry qualification for the initial grant of service pay for British troops shall be determined by the result of the last annual course before the 1st April 1904 in which the soldier has taken part and the pay so granted will be issued until he is again put through a course of musketry, however, long delayed.

LORD LAMINGTON IN POONA.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JUNE 11.

The members of the Poona City Municipality as well as the Suburban Municipality presented an address of welcome to his Excellency Lord Lamington this afternoon at Government House, Ganeshkind. Lady Lamington and the Governor's Staff were present with Lord Lamington in the Hall where the members of the City Municipality assembled. Among them were:—the Hon'ble Mr. G.K. Gokhale, C.I.E., (President) Sirdar Rao Bahadur Coopooswamy V, Mudliar, (Vice President), Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee, Sirdar Vinchurker, Sirdar Potnis, Rao Bahadur Marathe, Rao Bahadur Oukar, Dr. Chobhe, Dr. Bhagwat, Dr. Wadia, Dr. Patwardhan, Messrs. H. N. Apte, H. F. Carvalho, Gunputgir Baholagir, Shaik Sirdar, Jaffer Jussuff, Aaron Daniel, B. V. Mudliar, V. A. Patwardhan, Nalambrikar, G. Gadgil, Moropant Sathe, N. C. Helkar, Barri, K. B Munsaram, Natmul Dhole, Dondvate, and Rao Saheb M. K. Kumtekar (Secretary). The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale read the following address:—

POONA MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the President and the Members of the City Municipality of Poona, respectfully beg leave to offer your Excellency our loyal welcome on your Excellency's first arrival in this historic City. The City of Poona had for a hundred years the honour of being the capital of the Peshwas, and even now, under British rule, it enjoys the distinction of being the seat of the Bombay Government for four months every year. It is an important centre of intellectual activity on this side of India, and in civic life, it is recognised to be in advance of all other cities in the Presidency except Bombay. The Poona Municipality, which was established in the year 1853-57, was during the earlier period of its history a purely official body. In 1883 under the liberal policy inaugurated by Lord Ripon's Government, experimental elections to seats on the Municipal Board were held and the success of these elections so far confirmed the favourable opinion already formed by the Government of Bombay of the aptitude of the citizens of Poona for local-self Government, that they were allowed as a special case the privilege of electing two-thirds of the total number of commissioners on the Board and of electing their own President. This constitution of the Municipal Board was to some extent modified in 1893 when in view of the large sanitary projects, which were then regarded as urgent and for securing to this City the benefit of special expert advice in connection with them the strength of the Government nominees on the Board was increased from 10 to 18, thus disturbing the proportion, which had till then prevailed between the elected and the nominated members of the Municipality. The Municipality is glad to say that with the expert assistance thus made available by Government as also the advice independently secured by the Corporation and as a result of preliminary experiments undertaken at a considerable outlay, to which both the Government and the Municipality have contributed, the main lines of these projects of improvement have been practically agreed upon and these projects now await the sanction of Government and depend for their execution upon the necessary funds being forthcoming. The Municipality, therefore, humbly submits that the Government may now be pleased to consider the advisability of restoring the old proportion of two-thirds and one-third between the elected and nominated members in its constitution. The citizens of Poona have always attached a special value to this privilege and they regard its restoration as a matter that closely concerns the character of the Municipal Administration and the estimation in which it is held by Government. The plague, which first visited this city in 1897, is unfortunately still an annual visitor. Its seven periodical visitations during the space of seven years have resulted in about 32,000 plague deaths and a total cost to Government and the Municipality of about 10 lakhs of rupees, calculated up to the end of last year. Of this sum, the share which the Municipality has been called upon by the Imperial Government to bear is Rs. 2,69,651. This amounts to nearly one whole year's total revenue of the Municipality—a sum which, on a moderate computation of the repayment charges, must deprive the Municipality of all margin available for improvements for the next fifteen years. The Government of your Excellency's predecessor was fully alive to this aspect of the question, when, as this body will always gratefully remember, it recommended the Poona Municipality to special consideration at the hands of the Supreme Government at the time of the apportionment of the plague charges; and this Corporation takes this opportunity earnestly and respectfully to press upon your Excellency's attention the important considerations concerning the sanitary and other improvements of the City, that are involved in a satisfactory solution of this question. It may be said that the Municipality should have recourse to increased taxation. But the sufferings of the citizens during the last seven years, owing to the annual visitation of the plague have been so great and their material condition has in consequence so much deteriorated that, any appreciable increase of income from additional taxation would constitute a burden, which the Municipality would not be justified in imposing on them in the present state of things. The large annual surpluses, which the Government of India has now at its disposal, encourage us to hope that if the question were once again re-opened, it may not be impossible to persuade the Supreme Government to admit Municipalities, that have been hit hard by the combined visitations of famine and plague, to share in the financial prosperity of the Imperial Treasury by giving them a clean start so far as past plague expenditure is concerned, so that they may not be hopelessly disabled to attend to Municipal improvements for many years to come. There are several other matters of importance in regard to which this Municipality needs generous and sympathetic treatment at the hands of Government. But we do not wish to trouble your Excellency with a reference to them on this occasion. Your Excellency has been only a few months in our midst, but already indications have not been wanting that your Lordship's administration will be marked by sympathetic solicitude for the well-being of the people and earnest and enlightened efforts to further their material and moral interests. We humbly trust that Providence will enable your Lordship to fulfil this expectation and that when the day arrives for your departure from this land, your Lordship will carry with you the affection and gratitude of the millions, who have now been committed to your care. In conclusion, we beg leave respectfully to offer our heartiest welcome to her Excellency Lady Lamington and we fervently pray that your Excellencies will be blessed with health and happiness during your stay in this Presidency.

The address was then enclosed in a silver casket and presented to his Excellency.

LORD LAMINGTON'S REPLY.

Lord Lamington in his reply said:—Coming into your midst for the first time as Governor and representative of his Majesty the Emperor in this Presidency it gives me more than ordinary gratification to have received from representatives of the inhabitants of this historic City the loyal and kindly welcome which you have gathered together to give me to-day. The short historic sketch of the City and Municipality of Poona with which you have prefaced your address is of great interest. I have listened carefully also to the expression of your hopes and the exposition of your interests which you have put forward. You cannot speak too highly of the intellectual activity and development of civic activity for which Poona is noteworthy not only as you observe amongst the cities of this Presidency but also, I may add, amongst the cities of India and indeed of the Empire. As your address only reached me a very short time since and I have yet many enquiries to make and much information to acquire concerning many matters, you will, I trust, not expect me to enter too minutely into the discussion of all the claims you put forward or to examine in detail all the questions which are raised. Everything you have said I shall, however, bear in memory and my enquiries will be both wide and deep. When you express the hope that the time may come when Government will restore to the constitution of the Municipality of Poona the proportions which existed between the elected and nominated members previous to the year 1898, you have my fullest sympathies. I am a very firm believer in personal Government and in the wisdom of delegating to the elected representatives of every city the conduct of its affairs. Your say that the scheme of sanitation and improvement is completed and therefore there is no necessity for maintaining a large number of nominated members, who when these schemes were first outlined, had been increased from 10 to 18. I will not however pause longer on this point. The electoral system has, as I have said, my full sympathy, but there yet remains much for the officials nominated by Government to do. The disposition of the funds necessary for these works rests to a great extent with the Government of India; but this I promise the money required will be allotted as soon it becomes available and the distribution will be as rapid as possible. In respect to plague I think you will admit that the Government of India in disbursing three quarters of the 10 lakhs of plague expenditure have acted in a fairly liberal spirit and I should not be doing my duty if I did not say at once that while quite recognising the fact that you, in common with nearly every other city in India, have had a hard bill of plague I don't think it is the duty of the Government of India to relieve every city of all the charges arising out of the necessity of security, the health and comfort of its inhabitants. You state your case very strongly, but as you say the matter has been considered by my predecessor and recomendations have been made by him to the Imperial Government the only conclusion I can come to is that the Government of India have refused to assist you farther than you have already been assisted. I am afraid that there are no very great hope of your getting any help from the imperial surplus. That surplus has many demands upon it, demands which the Government of India is bound to comply with and personally I think this system of indenting on the Supreme Government for every little extra is a very mistaken one. There is no help like self-help. The whole aim and idea of real self-Government is the development and strengthening of the spirit of self-helpfulness. A little more hopefulness, a little more determination as well as a little more generosity and assistance will, I trust, soon place your city in a state of enviable prosperity. There are, as you say, many things which need consideration. This consideration they shall have. You have spoken in very flattering terms of the work that I have been enabled to do since I took over the Government of this Presidency. With you I trust that before I lay down the reins of office I shall have fulfilled to the utmost the duties that have developed upon me to have deserved even if I do not receive the approval of those with whom I have been brought into contact and to improve in every way possible the lot of those whom I have been elected to govern for a time. In conclusion I thank you heartily for the kind terms which you have referred to Lady Lamington and myself and for the good wishes expressed regarding our future. We have yet seen little of your city. Lady Lamington and I however promise ourselves the pleasure of close and detailed inspections of Poona and Kirkee. Meanwhile what we have seen of this city situated amidst rolling plains, surrounded by engirdling hills, through which flow the beautiful and sacred rivers Mulle and Matha has enchanted us. It is beautiful and its beauties in every respect, we trust, to enjoy and we will carry with us wherever we may go the memory of the beauty of the city and of the kind and loyal welcome received on our introduction to its beauties from the representatives of its inhabitants.

THE SUBURBAN MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

After the City Municipality's address was presented the members of the Suburban Municipalty assembled, amongst whom were Doctor R. G. Bhandarkar, C. I. E., Captain Lyon, Mr. H. F. Carvalho, Mr. D. D. Boottee, Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabjee Chenoy, Mr. J. Gaide, Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Rustomjee Desai, Mr. Abdulla Abdul Waheb, Mr. Ramnarayan Amerchand, Mr. Bulwantrao Hari Chiplunkeer, Mr. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Mr. Jussuff H. Jaffer, Mr. T. V. Gupte and Mr. N. M. Patel (Secretary). Mr. D. D. Boottee read the following address: —

We, the President and Members of the Poona Suburban Municipality most respectfully beg to approach your Excellency to offer our loyal and cordial welcome on this your first arrival in Poona—the ancient Capital of the Deccan, and now the seat of the Bombay Government for four months in the year. We also beg to offer a hearty welcome to Lady Lamington. Your Excellency's previous experience as Governor of Queensland give us every assurance that the destinies of this Presidency have been entrusted to tried and capable hands for the next five years. Your Excellency' two predecessors had much to contend with—both plague and famine being prevalent throughout the Presidency during their tenures of office. At present there is no famine, and plague appears to be on the decline, and your Excellency's arrival in this Presidency seems to be under happier auspices. We may hope therefore that your Excellency's administration will be comparatively free from serious difficulties. The area comprised within the District of this Municipality is, we may say, the elite quarter of the Civil population outside the Cantonment and City. It is a very extensive District, but the greater portion of it consists of bungalows with large compounds and the population is necessarily small. There are no congested localities, except perhaps the small area near the Railway Station. Our principal duty is therefore Sanitation, and we are proud to state that the health of the entire District is at all times of they ear excellent. Epidemics of all kind appear only in sporadic form and are stamped out by energetic operations undertaken by Municipal agency. The happy condition of matters in this Municipality leaves us in the peculiar position of having no requests to make in approaching your Excellency on this occasion, and we in conclusion once more beg to offer a warm welcome to your Lordship and to Lady Lamington, and to wish you a happy and prosperous career in the administration of your high office. We pray that Providence may bless you with health and strength to promote the welfare and happiness of the people placed under your care.

The address was then enclosed in a silver casket of Cutchi work.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor in reply to the address said he had been cheered and his resolution to carry out faithfully his duties towards the people entrusted to his case strengthened by the friendly and loyal welcome he had received in every part of his new charge. No where had he received a welcome more warm or more loyal than in Poona this ancient capital of a warrior race as they remarked They had referred to his previous experience as Governor of Queensland and had from it been good enough to draw a happy augury for the future. He assured them however that the work of governint Queensland was very different from that of governing the Bombay Presidency. The Bombay Governmeng was a more difficult occupation and involved far greater responsibilities. He trusted however he would be able to discharge the duties of his new office in such a manner as to satisfy his own conscience as well to gain the respect of all right thinking men. He thanked them for the wish that his administration might be free from the very great difficulties which transpired during the work of his two predecessors. He was thankful to say famine had ceased from the land and he trusted most sincerely that every year would see a diminution of plague alike in its virulence and extent until in the course of a few years it would be no more known in India. To hasten this desirable and continuous vigilance on the part of Government and of the various civic bodies of the Empire it was necessary that there must be no slackening of effort, no retrograde movement where sanitation or city improvement was concerned. The members of the suburban Municipality had made a graceful change in the nature of an official address and unlike other corporate bodies had not made any requests for Government help. He was glad of this and thanked them for it. Sanitation was a work of primary importance and the achievement of something like perfection in this difficult applied service would be attended with the achievement of a very great immediate reward. He did not think there was any need for him to warn his hearers against any dangers so far as the carrying out of their task of Self-Government was concerned. One thing he would warn them against however. This was against indulging in any of those speculative schemes having for their object the municipalisation of any industry. Municipalisation, the undue and ill considered enlargement of Municipal energies and responsibilities was attended with very great danger. Against running this risk, he warned them very earnestly. He had not been urged to utter this warning by anything he had seen in Poona nor for that matter in India. He had seen only too much of the municipalisation policy in England and the Colonies and they knew to be fore-warned was to be fore-armed. He trusted they would bear the warning in mind and would at no time undertake by Municipal agency more than they were lawfully entitled to undertake. In conclusion he thanked them for their good wishes.

Lord and Lady Lamington were then garlanded.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE R. I. M. S. Canning, Commander N. F. J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Rangoon, which port she left on 31st May. She brought 21 boxes specie, 193 logs of timber and 14 followers. During the voyage she met with strong S. W. Monsoon, on 2nd June at 8, a.m. she spoke the ship Rhone of London, in latitude 13° 25' N longitude 91° 45' E and wished to be reported all well.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE Whitsuntide Recess—there are too many recesses!—has given us a respite from politics, but the gossips amongst the politicians who have remained in town have been very busy about Mr. Chamberlain. In spite of the little dinner at the Savoy Hotel when the South African magnates and other millionaires planked down their money so nobly in support of Tariff Reform we are asked to believe that the ex-Colonial Secretary is gradually dropping his fiscal scheme as he has (this cannot be gainsaid) dropped old age pensions and one or two other trifling projects that formerly occupied his attention. That apparently is not the opinion of his opponents of Mr. James Bryce, M. P., may be accepted as their spokesman. That eminent man will no doubt be remembered as an author long after he is forgotten as a politician, but he is an ex-Cabinet Minister and therefore his platform utterances cannot be ignored. At Aberdeen on Whit Monday he made some strong statements and, I believe, that north of the Tweed a politician who does not call a spade a sanguinary shovel is held in little or no account. Some one, Mr. Bryce observed, had remarked of Mr. Chamberlain that he had brought statesmanship down to electioneering. Mr. Balfour had brought it down to a series of Parliamentary dodges. These dodges were amusing enough and dexterous enough; one admired them as one admired the performances of an acrobat. But they were something more than the artful devices of a Government which had lost all except office. They were parts of a deep-laid scheme. They had a mischievous purpose behind them. They were deluding the House of Commons. They were injuring trade by prolonging a state of uncertainty and disquiet in which manufacturers and merchants were perplexed, and business was hampered by doubts about our future fiscal system. But they were pursued because they were meant to gain time for a protectionist leader to enable him to capture the organization of the Conservative party, to drive out of Parliament members of that party who had been upright enough and wise enough and bold enough to refuse to follow Mr. Chamberlain into his plan of taxing food, or to follow Mr. Balfour into his plan of secretly aiding and abetting Mr. Chamberlain. The "Times" which itself is not wont to be mealy-mouthed in discussing home politics is angry with Mr. Bryce for using such language, but we must expect Opposition speakers to adopt a more bitter tone now their hopes as to an early dissolution have apparently vanished into thin air. They had so confidently reckoned upon the Government falling to pieces immediately after the Budget was introduced that their mortification is not to be wondered at. As a tactician Mr. Balfour may be excused for deferring the evil day as long as possible. A straw is sufficient to show which way the wind blows and the votes just given by that numerically important body the delegates of the Co-operative Congress indicates that the attitude of the more prosperous of the working classes is still intensely hostile to Tariff Reform. Out of an assembly numbering nearly 1500 persons and drawn from every part of the United Kingdom only nine or ten hands according to the "Times" were held up against a resolution condemning Mr. Chamberlain's proposals root and branch. The business controlled by the men who thus passed judgment on Tariff Reform a year after the launching of the Birmingham scheme has reached an annual total of no less than £89,216,223, and it will thus be seen how enormous are the forces arrayed against Mr. Chamberlain, at all events at present. No wonder Mr. Balfour is shy about an appeal to the country even if he has no higher motive for clinging to office. And his friends say he has, one of his reasons being to make Imperial Defence a reality before he orders the curtain to be rung down.

COMMERCE AND THE I. C. S.

At the Westminster Palace Hotel last Wednesday, in spite of the Whitsuntide holidays there were more people than on the week before to listen to the conclusion of the discussion on Mr. Frank Birdwood's paper: "The Empire's Greatest Commercial Asset." As on the previous Wednesday, Mr. Ernest Cable, presided. The speakers were a little diffuse: indeed, they could hardly help but be on so wide a subject. But the main points brought out can be grouped under three heads. There was a continuance of the attack upon the attitude of the Indian Civilian: there was an attack upon the exclusively literary education of the Indian and there were several suggestions of detailed reform in legislation or the limits within which the State should confine its assistance to commerce. The central problem posed by Mr. Birdwood was the reason why capital does not flow readily to exploit Indian industries, and what could be done to render it possible. A number of solutions were suggested. Sir Lepel Griffin declared in the commencement that he did not know where anyone could invest half a million sterling in India with a certainty of satisfactory return on his investment. Influences acting against investment were, he considered, the feared fluctuations in the value of money, the rates of interest, which were practically controlled by the Government and its method of collecting revenue. After the harvests a great deal of money was locked up by the Government just when it could be most usefully employed in moving the crops down to the coast. The rupee, it was true, had been kept at a steady value since the currency legislation of 1893, but it would be very difficult to maintain its value if ever the proportions of exports to imports varied greatly. It might be as hard to maintain the rupee as it had proved in Russia to steady the value of the rouble. What India required was a vast network of light railways. But this would prove too great a work for the Government to undertake. British capital would be employed if fair terms were offered, but the Government seemed to be afraid lest the shareholders should receive anything more than the last minimum of interest. Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree M. P., the next speaker, made a graceful reference to the death of Mr. J. N. Tata:—"The most patriotic citizen of India, whose many-sided love for his country had showed itself in his immense scheme for University education and research. He had recognised the necessity of turning the skill and genius of the Indian people towards the development of those resources with which India teems. Let me hope that when we buried reverently his remains yesterday we did not bury with them the noble aspirations he held." Mr. Cable thanked Sir Mancherjee for voicing their sorrow at Mr. Tata's death, and the Indian M. P. then continued to discuss Mr. Birdwood's paper. The greatness and future of India, he declared, depended on the work of her own people and on the stability and perpetuity of British rule in India. As to smaller matters, he condemned the excise duties on cotton. Every possible occasion should be used to complain against the duty. Mr. J. D. Rees said that one reform above all others was needed, namely, the abolition of Government restrictions on the transfer of concessions. Lord Curzon had already done much in that direction and it was there that the real remedy was to be found. With respect to railroads what was wanted were longer terms for contracts. Another reform would be the elimination of the provincial Government as a half-way house in commercial matters between the supreme Government, and such great native states as were not immediately under its political supervision. He was heartily opposed to the increased tea-duty. To-day Indian tea was taxed twenty-five per cent higher in England than it was in Russia, a foreign country. The Indian gold production was far larger and more secure than Mr. Birdwood had indicated in his lecture. He did not think the caste system was a great difficulty to industry, for the system was quite sufficiently plastic to adapt itself to new trades and occupations, and Mr R. H. Elliot, well known in Mysore, said the cry that capital would not go to India was universal and was a most damaging accusation against the Indian Government. Between the years 1873 and 1893, he declared capital had flowed in, but that since the latter date an artificial currency system, in which there was no finality, had checked it. Sir Patrick Playfair dealt at

length with the hindrances to investment. In the first place, he said, that the return of profits was inadequate and there was a difficulty in realizing capital. Famine, plague, and frontier warfare caused uneasiness and Indian Commercial Legislation did not inspire confidence. Nevertheless there was a large amount of capital awaiting investment if it could find a good return. He believed that if the greater industries were developed first, the smaller ones would arise gradually. But the expansion would be of slow growth and could not be accomplished immediately on a large scale. A reduction of railway rates were needed. This might lead at once to the use of soft coal instead of manure as fuel in Indian villages, and a consequent benefit to the soil. Industrial enterprise suffered from labour scarcity and it might be well to convert the Census Board into a permanent Labour Bureau. Except as regarded railways the Government could not help industry directly. But it should realize that profits on Indian enterprises were small, security was not great, exchange was uncertain railway rates were high, and land-rent should be low especially for those estates growing crops for export. Mr. H. K. Beauchamp advanced these reasons for shortage of capital. Silver securities were shied at; there was the uncertainty of famine; and the Indian educated public were the enemies of the progress of India by crying 'stinking fish.' They continually declared that India was poverty stricken and discontented, and he was sure that echoes of these statements were heard occasionally in the City of London. In the case of ryotwari land, in which mining licenses were sought, he thought the capitalist should be able to deal directly with the Government instead of being put to the loss of time and money in negotiating individually with each of the thousand or more ryots owning the land. With respect to the attitude of Civilians towards commerce, two speakers on Wednesday renewed the attack of the previous week. Sir Patrick Playfair declared that the official regarded the capitalist not as a patriot but as an interloper. Mr. F. H. Skrine declared that though his service no doubt had good qualities, yet there undoubtedly existed among them an uneasy feeling that commercial men were intruders, and that the fewer there were of them the better. Mr. Durant Brighton, late of Dacca, showed annoyance at these repeated charges. He complained that they had a depressing effect on him, and he referred to what he styled the "malevolence" of the lecturer. He thought that the English officials were doing their best, and repudiated the statement that they had no sympathy with men of business. The chairman, a little later, added a word or two in defence of the civilian. The discussion, as I have mentioned previously, covered a large extent of ground, and no little time was occupied in debating an attack by Sir Lepel Griffin upon literary, as opposed to technical, education. Progress, he said had been retarded by the educational policy of the Government; and until there was created a large class of trained native artisans and engineers, the field for the employment of English capital must remain restricted. The Indian was highly intelligent, but untrained; that was why manufacturing industries were stunted and feeble and could not absorb more capital. Let the Indian Government put aside a reasonable sum—say £200,000—for foreign scholarships, and send two thousand young men of sixteen or seventeen years of age for five years' training to England—not in Universities, but in workshops, in ship-building yards, in agricultural schools, in manufactories—and they would return to India able and eager to improve the native industries, and in their turn to teach in local schools and workshops among their fellow-countrymen. Then capital would flow to India, because there would exist the brains and the training which could make it fructify and increase. Sir Manchérjee Bhownaggree followed him with a vigourous paraphrase of the same sentiments. The exclusively literary education of Indians to-day had misdirected the genius of the native. Mr. F. H. Skrine was at first inclined to think that Sir Lepel Griffin had underestimated the value of literary training. But upon Sir Lepel pointing out that technical education would commence at the age of seventeen, Mr. Skrine expressed his agreement, and went on to paint a lurid picture of the ignorance of young jute-planters as he had known them several years ago. Owing to lack of time, and the number of points raised Mr. Birdwood withheld his reply, which will be published in the Association's proceedings together with the discussion. Mr. Cable, in declaring the meeting at an end, expresed a hope that the matters raised would be brought before the attention of the Indian Government.

RADIUM.

The old alchemists—Paracelsus, Albertus Magnus and the rest—who dreamt of converting lead and iron into gold, would have been interested and not a little mystified if they could have visited the Royal Institution last Friday to hear Professor Rutherford of Montreal lecture on the properties of Radium. For the Professor explained all the newest things that have been discovered about the new metal which is known to break up into other elements, one of its products being the rare gas Helium, thus constituting the first example of transmutation ever discovered by mankind. Modern science has succeeded, more by accident than design, when Pythagorean theories, mysticism, and other fantasies have failed. Professor Rutherford first showed the power of radium to excite phosphorescence and to discharge a charged electroscope. He then described the three kinds of rays that are given off. In addition the metal gives off an emanation which behaves like a gas, can be condensed by the cold, and possesses, in spite of its minuteness, three-quarters of the characteristic powers of radium and all its properties. The energy it gives out was enormous, If a cubic inch of it could be collected in a glass tube, the tube would melt; a few pounds would supply energy to drive a ship across the Atlantic. Lest any misconception should have arisen, the Professor immediately explained that seventy tons of radium would be required to produce the necessary emanation. In regard to the process going on in the emission of the emanation, he advanced the theory that radium was continuously producing it, but that when produced instead of remaining constant, it was continuously being changed into something else. He supposed that some atoms of the radium in some conditions became unstable; then there was an explosion, and particles of matter were shot off at great velocities. There was a series of such explosions, due to atomic, not molecular, changes, and resulting in the formation of a series of transition elements. A mass of radium left to itself would therefore throw itself away; probably in about two thousand years its radio activity would fall to half value, and after fifty thousand years it would cease to exist. It was therefore to be supposed, since radium was produced from minerals more than fifty thousand years old, that it was being itself produced from something else, and was itself a transition element. A year ago to find evidence for this point of view did not seem a very promising task, but since then a great deal had been done. Helium was always found associated with radium-minerals, and the suggestion that that gas was one of the products has been confirmed by Sir William Ramsay, who had shown that the emanation was able to produce helium from itself. Here there was apparently a definite case of transmutation, though not precisely of the kind sought after by the alchemists, but there was no evidence as yet that matter in general, apart from the radio-active bodies, was undergoing changes of this nature. So far as to transmutation: but perhaps more interesting than this were the remarks by Professor Rutherford upon radium and the age of the world. It is now half a century ago that Lord Kelvin caused consternation among biologists and geologists by declaring that the habitable age of the earth could not, so far as physical science then knew, be so great as they imagined. Biologists had been building their cosmologies by half a dozen millions of years at a time, and Lord Kelvin suddenly stepped in to demand a shortening of their periods. Radium has come to-day to give back to the geologists almost as many years as they required. But, by the irony of circumstance, the new gift has come just at a time when the biologists are abating their requirements by denying the universality of the dogma "Natura non facit per saltum" Professor Rutherford pointed out that radium was distributed very widely over the earth: in fact, was present everywhere, though in exceedingly minute quantities. The question was thus suggested—How much heat were these minute quantities of radium able to provide, and could they account for the gradual increase of temprature found as we went deeper into the earth? The lecturer himself believed that the amount of radium present, uniformly distributed, would be sufficient to account for all the heat lost from the earth and would explain the temperature gradient as measured to-day. In that case the date, as calculated by Lord Kelvin, when this globe would have so far cooled as to be uninhabitable might possibly be postponed for a few million years, and an end put to the troubles of the biologists and geologists about a little extra time in the past. The lecturer specially invited his audience to admire the foresight, almost amounting to prophecy, which made Lord Kelvin qualify his calculations with the words "provided no new source of heat is discovered." It is well that Professor Rutherford should have made this point plain in dealing with the matter. So many people write and talk to-day as if radium were overturning and falsifying the science of the past, that it is needful to explain that the new knowledge is only a development, not a replacement, of the old.

RICHARD HARTE KEATINGE.

Many of your readers will learn with unfeigned regret of the death of that fine old Indian soldier and administrator General R.H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. The sad event occurred on Wednesday at his residence, Lynwood, Horsham, and the funeral takes place to-morrow. The son of a prominent Judge of the Irish Court of Probate, Richard Harte Keatinge was born 79 years ago, and when a mere boy entered the Indian Army in which he won his spurs and spent no in considerable period of his energetic and useful career as a public servant. He obtained his V.C. when as a political officer he gallantly led a column through the breach at the siege of Chandaree, a deed of valour that not only secured for him the proudest distinction to which a British soldier can attain, but also a brevet majority at the age of 33. His last employment in actual warfare was in 1865 when he commanded field detachments in Kattywar against rebel Waghers; later he became successively Political Agent in Kattywar, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Assam. When General Keatinge filled the office of Political Agent in Kattywar Mr. Herbert Birdwood, C.S.I. served under him as Political Officer in charge of the Jhalawar Division and I have asked that gentleman to favour me with some account of his old chief. Mr. Birdwood writes:—"I readily comply with your request for I knew General Keatinge well and had the high honor of serving under him as First Political Assistant in Kattywar in 1866-67, when he was Political Agent of the Province. Strangely enough, though the obituary notice in to-day's "Times" refers to General Keatinge's command of field detachments in Kattywar against rebel Waghers in 1865, it says nothing of his political administration of the Province, which was not only eminently successful, but was specially notable for the effective impulse it gave to a new and memorable departure in our relations with the Chiefs of Kattywar. Though, in the course of his distinguished career, he held more prominent positions.—in Rajputana, in the Central Provinces, and in Assam,—yet I venture to think that, at no time did he render better public service than when, as a Political Agent in the Bombay Presidency, he brought order out of chaos by ascertaining and defining, once for all, the exact amount of jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters exercised by the Rulers of Kattywar of all classes, and thus practically settled the precise extent of the residuary jurisdiction in each State which became vested in the Paramount Power by reason of the inability of the Chief of such State, for any cause, to exercise complete jurisdiction with profit to the people. I cannot better explain the position than by quoting a passage from the late Sorabji Jehangir's well known work on "Representative Men of India." Speaking of the period to which I refer, he says (at p. 98):—"The Province of Kathiawar was then in a state of transition. Faulty methods of administration were giving place to measures of reform devised by the Political Agent Colonel Keatinge, V. C. The ill-defined powers of the ruling Chiefs were classified with a precision which was not always pleasing to the Chiefs themselves, who regarded with suspicion the possibility of any interference with their ancient jurisdictions. The new policy aimed at the amelioration of the condition of the people, the development of the resources of the country, the education of its Rulers, and the regular transaction of public business, and especially the regular administration of justice. It was a worthy policy; but, on account of its novelty and its thoroughness it at first excited opposition; and the task, which the Political Agent had set himself, was not free from difficulty. It was carried out, however, with firmness, and, at the same time, with a distinct desire to convince the ruling Chiefs that good government was the end in view, and not coercion or annexation. Its advantages became, in due time, apparent in many obvious ways. Long standing disputes between neighbouring States were settled; outlaws, who for years had been a terror to the countryside, were brought to justice; and useful public works were inaugurated". I can never recall the time when I was at Wadhwan without grateful recoguition of the advantage of being associated in such work, though for a short time only, with so capable an administrator, who was constantly dealing with questions of unusual difficulty with rare ability and sound judgment and unflinching determination. The good that he did has certainly lived after him, and will yet live; for it was the outcome of patient enquiry, directed to the removal of obstacles which impeded progress, and carried though with single-hearted devotion to duty and a persistent regard for the interests and welfare alike of the Chiefs and the people. Though he left Kattywar many years ago, there are some still there who will mourn his loss sincerely, for they remember him as one who beneficently impressed his strong personality on the institutions of their country; as one who was simple and unassuming and generous in all his ways, a true and loyal Englishman, as true and noble a representative of his own country as ever went to India."

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

There was a large gathering of friends of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata at the Necropolis Station of the South Western Railway on Tuesday afternoon when the mortal remains of the Indian Carnegie, as one of th London journals not inappropriately describes him, were conveyed from London to Brookwood for interment in the Zoroastrian burial ground. The assemblage, most of whom proceeded in the special train to the picturesque Surrey cemetery, included H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir G. Birdwood, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, Colonel Clibborn, Lieutenant-Colonel Damania, late I. M. S. Mrs. D. P. Cama, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. R. K. Cama, Miss Bannerji, Dr. R. Row, Dr. Cazalet, Dr. H. N. Anklesaria, Messrs. E. T. Candy, W. R. Hamilton J. Malcolm Lyon, Davidson, H. D. Allbless, N. E. Anklesaria, K. E. Sanjaria, H. J. Wadia, H. J. Gandhi, E. A. Reeves, W. M. Digby, Alex Lyon, E. Miller, R. Jayakar, S. C. Sen, N. D. Daroo, K. G. Gharpurey, M. B. Kolasker, Wadia, J. S. Walker, and N. D. Fracis. The simple but impressive ceremony in the chapel near the grave was reverently performed by three members of the family, Mr. D. J. Tata (son) Mr. B. D. Saklatwala, (nephew) and R. D. Tata (cousin), and an old friend of the deceased, Mr. H. D. Cama, who in this pious act represented the Parsee Committee. The final act of respect, the throwing of a handful of sand into the grave after the coffin had been placed therein was performed by nearly all present. There were many beautiful wreaths with tender and sorrowful inscriptions amongst them being the following:—"In Affectionate memory of his dearly beloved Father, from his sorrowing son." Dorab. "From Ratan and Navazbai." "With deep sorrow and affection, from his loving daughter, Mehri." 'In loving remembrance, from the members of the Family now in Bombay." "A notre bien cher "and regrette cousin," from Mr, and Mrs. R. D. Tata. "In Memory of Ind's noble son, from grateful hindoos representing all parts of India, resident in England." Floral tributes were also received from the Aga Khan Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, Mrs. Theodore Bent. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cook, Mr, and Mrs. Bhabha, Mr. and Mrs. Garland Soper of Caterham, Mr. Bezonji Dadabhoy and family of Nagpur, Central provinces, the staffs of Messrs. Tata and Co., and Messrs. Tata and Sons, the staff of Messrs, Jeremiah Lyon and Co., Mr. Shawak Eomanjee, J. Malcolm Lyon, J. S. Walker Mr. W. Digby, Mr. Robert Davidson, Dr. Rao, Mrs. N. N. Wadia, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Mrs. B. S. Framjee, Miss E. A. Manning, Carl Michelbach of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Miss Hilla F. Banerjee, Mr. Sidney J. Tebbit and Mr. J. Lallowsky.

THOSE TEN LOST TRIBES AGAIN!

If all wild theories are true then undoubtedly the most extraordinary nation that the world has ever seen are the ten lost tribes of Israel which never returned to Palestine. Amateur scholars with an easy credulity which is only equalled by their child-like enthusiasm, have traced them all over the globe. Strangely enough it is among a certain type of retired Anglo-Indian that Ten-Tribe hunting most widely prevails. Races as dissimilar and wide apart as the Afghans and the American Indians have at one time or another been hailed as the offshoots of the Tribes. I believe an imaginative student has once located the remnants in South Africa where he claims they have transformed themselves into Zulus or some other such people. Strangest and most grotesque of all, a small band of fervent uncritical believers have long been urging that the Anglo-Saxon himself is really the lost Ten Tribes. The humour of this suggestion is not fully appreciated until one remembers that by intermixture during the past fifteen centuries the Anglo-Saxon—originally, as his name denotes, a mixture—has become the most hybrid nation in the world. Yet, I think, I am correct in saying that there is a Society in London to-day which is sworn to uphold and spread the knowledge of the semitic ancestry of the Anglo-Saxons. Quite a fresh theory has been started this week and the past of another nation has been traced back with some ingenuity to Palestine. The Japanese are the new victims and their champion is a Frenchman, though unhappily his name does not transpire. In the translation from which I derive my information he is referred to with vague magniloquence as "an eminent French savant." He begins confidently enough: "There can be no doubt in the minds of those who have studied the question in all its bearings, that the Japanese, equally with the British [!] are of Hebrew origin, and are a portion of the missing tribes of Israel, having made their way to Japan across the Asiatic mainland after their emigration from Media through the passes of the Euphrates." The date of the emigration is given with a praiseworthy aim at accuracy as between 670 B. C. and 663 B. C. Three years after the later date according to Japanese legends, Jin Mu Teuns, the First Emperor of Japan, came upon the shores of the Flowery Land. In ancient pictures the Japanese are shown in armour of a distinctly Chaldean pattern and their old ritual of Shintoism is distinctly Judaic in character. These last two statements I quote on the authority of the 'eminent French savant.' But one is inclined to wonder whether a greater resemblance is not read into the pictures and the ritual than do actually exist. Shintoism is not confined to the Japanese in Eastern Asia, it is practised in ill parts of Asia and by many different races. According to many observers it is a sort of bed-rock fetichism or devil-worship of most primitive description. Besides, most of the proofs mentioned by the savant even if they be existent and not embroidered, are of practices common between the ancient Japanese and, not the Jews alone, but the whole community of Syrian, Assyrian, and Judaic nations of Western Asia. Such things might be explained by a transference of customs rather than of whole tribes: and it would be much simpler than an extravagant Ten-Tribe fantasy. If the activity of these 'savants' continue there will soon be few nations in the world that cannot claim a blood relationship with the Jews of the captivity, It is interesting to speculate which will be the next candidate for such honors. At present the discoverer seems to work alternately on two plans. The first is judgment by the nose: if it is prominent with a marked bridge than the nation which possesses it is clearly Jewish. The second is judgment by personal sympathy: if one is an Englishman one naturally discovers that the Briton is one of the chosen people; if one is a Frenchman with pro-Jap sentiments and without any investment in Russian stocks, one finds indubitable evidence that the Jap and Jew are convertible terms. I have a small suggestion to make. We are now ententing with France, it would be a graceful act of courtesy on our part to discover that the French were also among the happy band of brothers. The task should not prove a difficult one.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A "propos" the woes of that noble Army of Martyrs, the British "Barts," a London paper observes this morning with shocking irreverence:—"Poor baronets? From the time of the creation of their order they have been most unfairly treated. No proper authority has ever been appointed to shepherd them, and they have never even been given a badge to wear on public occasion, which is a privilege enjoyed by the humblest C.I.E." Really it is too bad to couple even the "humblest C.I.E. with a mere "Bart" genuine or bogus, and according to high authority the number who come under the latter category is between 55 and 60. The late Sir Richard Temple who was a Bart—a genuine one—a Privy Councillor, a Knight Grand Commander of the Star and a C.I.E. always insisted upon the inclusion of the last named when his full titles were set up. "For" he was accustomed to say "if people like myself show that we do not appreciate the C.I.E. it will hurt the feelings of those who have no other decoration"!

Sir James Mackay is to preside at the closing meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on Tuesday when Mr. J. E. O'Conor will read his paper on the economic condition of India. It will be interesting to see whether Fiscalitis crops up in the paper or discussion. By the way, why is it that Mr. O'Conor is only one of the despised C. I. E's? If ever a man deserved a K. I should say it was the late Director-General of Statistics. At any rate, he is one of the few—alas! too few—Anglo-Indian officials whose name is well-known in this country. The Anglo-Indian official as a rule is too modest. He forgets that in these days and in this country people who do not advertise are ignored.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 27TH MAY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, Captain I. R. Lendon, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 27th May. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Miller Mr and Mrs	Pickard Capt
Willis Lt Col and Mrs and Miss	Watkins Lt Col C B
	Barker C B Col JlS
Dickinson Miss C	Cooper Miss
Hodges Miss M	Burford Miss
Palmer Capt J S and Miss	Parry Mr H
Bellamy Mr E	Chatfield Miss
Thompson Capt A	Byrt Mr H
Jeffery Mr C E	Wilson Mrs W
Graham White Mr L	Berries Mrs
Coddington Mr H	Hunter Miss

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Silva Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Burry Capt A E and Mrs	Smith Mr C W and child
Magne Mr C	Morgan Lt J H
Traill Capt	O'Donoghue Mr J H
Brown Mr W B	Campbell Lt Col
Parton Mr F J	Rivett Carnac Mr
Hall Mr D	Rowlinson Mr A P
Dimis Mr W	Water Lt R
Munro Mr C	Stewart Capt
Morgan Mr P	Level Lt F J
Hodgson Mrs	Tatersfield Mr G W
Forbes Capt L	Scott Wilson Mr
Moore Mrs G	Ogilvie Capt
Lloyd Mr N	

FROM PORT SAID.

Vakeel Mrs	Payne Mr H A
Vakeel Miss S C and M	Carter, Mr W
Tomlinson Miss	Alston Prof L

FROM ADEN.

Banda Ally Hajeebhoy Lalji	Duckworth Mr
Hormusjee Mr	

The "Times" New York correspondent says:—"What is practically the only building of historic interest in New York, Fraunces Tavern, has been saved from destruction. It is announced that the Society of Sons of the Revolution has purchased it. The building dates from 1710, when it was erected as the residence of Etienne de Lancey. Afterwards it was bought by Samuel Fraunces and established as an inn. It was the scene of the banquet given by Governor Clinton to Washington on the entry of the Americans into New York in 1783 and of Washington's farewell to his officers in the same year."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO KIEL.

VIENNA ("Standard").—The "Neue Freie Presse" devotes a leading article to King Edward's stay in Germany during the Kiel week. "The King has shown, says the writer, "during the few years that he has worn the Crown, that his visits to foreign monarchs or heads of State have always a political object. At Rome he wanted to reassure the Italians as to the effect of the rapprochement between England and France which was already in making at the time. At Paris he sealed that rapprochement. Now that he perceives that the enemies of Germany are interpreting the Agreement between England and France as a British letter of notice to Germany and that the isolation of the latter is being discussed with malicious pleasure wherever the Triple Alliance has enemies, the King overturns the house of cards built upon the Anglo-French Agreement by all ill-wishers of Germany, and goes to Kiel to let the world know that the intimacy between uncle and nephew rises above the irritation which unfortunately existed for a number of years between public opinion in the two countries. The isolation of Germany can only be desired by those to whom the Triple Alliance is displeasing. King Edward is not one of them. He goes to Kiel to show that the rapprochement with France in the bringing about of which he was instrumental has changed nothing whatever in the relations between London and Berlin."

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris wrote on Friday last:—

The anticipated debate on the Papal protest failed to come off to-day, owing to the fact that no answer has yet been received by the Government from the French Ambassador at the vatican with regard to the authenticity of the entire text of the protest as published by "L'Humanite." A general meeting was held by the delegates of the five groups of the majority before the sitting, and it was unanimously decided that no public reference should be made to the incident at the tribune of the Chamber provided the Government recalled the French Ambassador at the Vatican. In case the Opposition brought the matter up it was decided that the majority should propose an order of the day approving of the conduct of the Government. It is noteworthy that the views of M. Barthou, ex-Minister of the Interior in the Meline Cabinet, prevailed during this general meeting of the majority. He contended that while the Papal protest was inacceptable, both in principle and in form, and implied the unavoidable recall of the French Ambassador, the general question of the denunciation of the Concordat and of the separation of Church and State ought not yet to be dealt with by the Chamber.

Paris, May 20 'Reuter.'—The Chamber has fixed Friday next for interpellations on the subject of the Pope's protest against M. Loubet's visit to Rome. M. Combes said that in the meantime it would be possible for the Government to take definite steps in the matter.

The "Times" correspondent telegrahps:—

Vienna, May 20.—No steps have been taken by the Austro-Hungarian Government in regard to the Papal protest against President Loubet's visit to Rome, and it is unlikely to make any step beyond that of consigning the protest to the archives. It appears necessary to repeat this statement in view of strictures passed in the Italian Chamber upon the other members of the Triple Alliance for not having repudiated Cardinal Merry del Val's note. Germany as a Protestant Power never received the note, but Austria-Hungary, as a Roman Catholic Power, could not well do less than she has done in regard to it. Her attitude on this occasion has been the same as that adopted towards the repeated protests addressed to the Roman Catholic Powers during the last Pontificate.

Among Roman Catholic diplomatists there is a marked tendency to deplore the Vatican protest as a mistake, not only as regards substance, but also and particularly as regards form.

On May 22 the Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed:—

After due consideration the French Government has decided upon a mitigated form of rupture of diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The Ambassador to the Holy See is already on his way to Paris, but official intercourse will be carried on between France and the Vatican through a member of the Embassy possibly M. de Navenne, who holds the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and who happens just now to be on leave in Paris.

He added:—

This evening's 'Temps" publishes an article entitled "The Recall of the Ambassador" which is as emphatic in tone as anything that has yet appeared in the French Press, as will be seen from the following passage:—Those people beyond four frontiers who imagine that they will reap any perceptible benefit from our quarrel with the Vatican are mistaken. An Italian journal 'La Patria' rightly remarks that the unreflecting and immoderate policy of Cardinal Merry del Val finds its just reward and that the Pontificate of Pius X. begins by one of the most dangerous crises of the modern Papacy. We ourselves would add and also of the Church—for the Church as a political institution considered quite independently of religion and of faith. Misapprehending the condition of people's minds and of existing circumstances the Church has shown and in the most dangerous way, that it places its temporal interests in the front rank. In the eyes of independent men it lost a good deal of its moral authority and of its prestige through its inability to guarrantee a free choice at the last Conclave and since it permitted a lay Power to do violence to the Holy Spirit. The diplomacy of Cardinal Merry del Val did the rest and we had been told that a religious Pontificate was coming. All that is not religion, it is politics and of the worst kind since it is lacking at once in frankness and in skill.

Rome, May 22 ("Times").—The French Ambassador at the Vatican, M. Nisard, left Rome for Paris yesterday evening. The Ambasador's departure is not, however, regarded here as constituting arupture of diplomatic relations, nor is there any prospect of the recall of the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Lorenzelli, from Paris.

Paris, May 23.—The evening papers published the following Note from Papal the Nunciature:—

The Nunciature desires to state that it never described the recall of M. Nisard as a provocation as certain journals have stated, that recall is the exercise of an uncontested right by the French Government, which is entitled to decide what suits its own purposes (juge de ce qui lui convient). Moreover, it is evident that the world "provocations' in the plural contained in the note published yesterday by the "Temps" could not refer merely to a single act such as the recall of M. Nisard. It referred exclusively to various suggestions that have been emphasised for some days past in certain newspapers, the object of which appeared to be to dictate to Rome its line of conduct and thus to provoke the recall of the Nuncio as a parallel measure which the Holy See would be obliged to adopt in order to uphold its own dignity.

Paris, May 24 (Times).—A Cabinet Council was held this morning under the presidency of M. Loubet in connection with the Papal protest. This evening's papers publish the following communique:—

("The Government, having acquired the certainty of the existence and the forwarding to foreign Governments of the Pontifical Note published on May 17 by a Paris journal, have decided to recall their Ambassador to the Holy See. M. Nisard left Rome on Saturday, entrusting the transaction of business to M. de Courcel Councillor of Embassy.")

Finally we may quote the following statement from the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" dated May 25:—Close attention is paid here to the dispute between France and the Papal Curia. Though no complete rupture of diplomatic relation has yet taken place, it is thought here that it may occur at any moment, and that, at all events, it will be difficult to settle the dispute. M. Loubet's visit to the Quirinal alone would not have caused such irritation at Rome, had not M. Combes's Anti-Clerical campaign already excited ill-feeling in the Vatican and a reconciliation may be impossible till the Pope has resigned himself to the situation created by M. Combes.

The main reason for the interest taken in the dispute in Vienna is the belief that it will help to a final solution of the long-standing question of visits to the King of Italy, in Rome, by Roman Catholic sovereigns and heads of States. The "Neue Freie Presse," in a leading article on the subject, says:—

The solution of this question is now rendered inevitable. No one can understand why a Protestant Sovereign should enjoy the privilege of meeting the Pope personally while a Roman Catholic Monarch cannot. The conviction prevails in the Vatican that a visit to the King of Italy means a demonstration against the Papal idea of recovering temporal power but such a view is absurd.

The paper then points to the anomaly that while the German Emperor is received by the Pope after visiting King Victor Emmanuel and nothing is said the President of the French Republic who is under no obligation to uphold Italy against attack or to defend her possession of Rome cannot spend a few days at the Quirinal without causing the Cardinal State Secretary to write a Note which sets all France aflame:—

This is a contradiction which urgently demands adjustment, and the error lies in the idea that a visit of a Protestant Head of a State to Rome can confirm the Pope's claim to temporal power, or that the visit of a Roman Catholic Sovereign can destroy it. It is quite out of the question that members of Roman Catholic Royal Houses should allow themselves, for all time, to be forced to avoid Rome, and to consider an exchange of courtesies with the Italian Royal House as a crime and offence against the Church. Necessity itself will find a way, if it is not provided by a wise man.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND ITALY.

VIENNA, May 25('Times").—In connection with the recent statements in the "Zeit," to the effect that the extraordinary military and naval estimates have espicial reference to Italy and that this circumstance had been pointed out in the confidential communications of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Budget Commissions of the Delegations, the Fremdenblatt to-day declares that nothing can be found to justify this assumption in any of the statements made by members of the Common Government to the Delegations.

RUSSIA, GERMANY, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

"Times" Russian correspondents write to that paper:—It is significant, in view of the persistence with which the fiction of the yellow peril is being propagated in Germany and in Russia that the "Novoe Vremya" should be at pains just now to insist on the friendliness of the relations between the two Powers and the close community of their interest in the Far East. In criticising Herr Bebel's recent speech in the Reichstag it says:—

It is not only the desire to maintain neighbourly relations, not only the sincerity of the sentiments of the German Emperor and the German people—with the exception of the Social Democrats—that create those relationships which are so little to the fancy of Herr Bebel and his adherents. Germany is our near neighbour in the Far East, and certainly it is directly to her interest that we should not cease to be neighbours in that region. If Germany drew us Port Arthur, as many would aver, she herself has become tolerably firmly rooted in the Far East, and she knows now by experience what is meant by remoteness of base. The interests of Germany in the Far East are contiguous and not contrary to our own. If anything is contrary to the interests of Germany it is certainly the interests and successes of the yellow race. Even the German Social Democrats must admit this.

The Russ, on the other hand, will have it that, in spite of the warm expressions of admiration for Japan that have recently appeared in the English Press, the English people have no genuine sympathy for a non-Aryan race. It asserts that the real sentiments of England are not hostile to Russia, and that it is only under the influence of certain statesmen of the type of Lord Curzon that the English Press has been led to contemplate the possibility of any friction between Russia and Great Britain in Asia. There is room in Asia, it says, for both Powers.

MACEDONIA.

Constantinople, May 21 (Times).—A more optimistic tone seems to prevail now with regard to the reorganisation of the gendarmerie. The foreign "Adjoints," who are now established in their respective districts, have been well received by the local authorities and by the gendarmerie officers, who seem disposed cordially to support them in their efforts to improve the force. General de Giorgis, who seems to have made an extremely favourable impression on the Turks of all ranks, from Hilmi Pasha to the private gendarme, is stated to be looking forward with confidence to the results of his labours.

The work of repatriating the refugees from Bulgaria is now under way.

DEATH OF THE REV. R. W. SINCLAIR.

THE Irish Mission, and the Province of Kathiawar, have sustained a severe and altogether unexpected loss in the death last Monday, at the early age of 42, of the Rev. R. W. Sinclair, missionary at Rajkot, Mr. Sinclair had gone for rest and change with his wife and child to Porbundar, an out-station of the Mission, but, when there, developed a severe attack of rheumatic fever. He seemed over the worst of this and was on his way home to Rajkot when he suddenly became worse and died in a few hours.

Mr. Sinclair, was a brilliant student and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was the last man selected for the foreign field by the late Dr. Fleming Stevenson shortly before his death in 1886. He came to India nearly eighteen years ago, and the whole of his missionary service was spent in Kathiawar, first at Gogha and then at Rajkot, and his name had become a household word throughout the province. He had a singularly sweet and unassuming disposition which endeared him to all, whether native or foreigner, while at the same time his love of the truth wherever it might be found and hatred of shams of all kinds amounted to a passion. He was for many years the Secretary of the Gujarat Tract Society, and brought all his enthusiasm and inventive genius to bear on the work of popularisiag and spreading Gujarati Christian literature. He himself was the author of more than one commentary in that language, and one of his pet schemes was the distribution of the books of the Bible among various helpers who would write succinct, simple commentaries on them. His death reduces the members of the Irish Mission staff to the same figure it stood at seven years ago, and leaves the Mission severely crippled.—"Bombay Guardian."

A Hindu friend of the deceased missionary writes to us:—The remains of the late Rev. R. W. Sinclair were brought in to Rajkot on the evening of Monday last and interred in the local cemetery on the same day at 7 p.m., the burial service being read by Major F. Wodehouse, Political Agent of Halar. The funeral was attended by about two hundred persons representative of every community in the station. Mr. Sinclair's death is universally regretted in Kathiawar. He leaves behind him a widow and two little sons. He was an indefatigable worker in the Mission Field, and served the Indian Presbyterian Mission with his whole heart and mind. In the dreadful famine of 1900, he brought up and maintained about one hundred children, most of whom more orphans and also had some of them taught the local arts of basket making, tape-weaving &c, and took care of them as if they were his own little ones, thus earning the blessing of these poor famine stricken creatures, who, but for his timely help and deliverance, would have undoubtedly perished. Besides this, he distributed about 2,500 sheep among the poor cowherds and shepherds of the Jhalawar Prant, who had become quite helpless on account of famine, and he became the deliverer of them and their families, in that evil time of famine. During eight years' residence here he preached with his men in the town, pura, station, surrounding villages and travelled in different parts of the province regardless of his health, which suffered on account of hard and incessant labour. He purchased a small plot of ground near Bhandarki, a village four miles away and there he planted a small mission colony and employed some famine-stricken boys to work in the field.

The principal and most noteworthy trait of his character which rendered him so popular here and elsewhere among all classes of the community and which endeared him to the people, was that while preaching the word of God, he never hurt the feelings of the people of other religions in the least, but went on in a regular line of logical argument. Thus he succeeded in making a strong impression about his noble work and religion in the hearts of men, who unanimously called him the good. Missionaries as a rule, are not liked by the orthodox of other religions, so far as their religious preaching goes, but Mr. Sinclair, had the good fortune to win the universal affection and good opinion of all, which he did chiefly by his invariable goodness, kindness, suavity of manners, and amicable disposition.

HOUSING OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The theories of Housing the Poor alleged by the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas to be based on "a sound commercial footing," and the views and suggestions on the same subject by Sir Bhalchandra, may all appear to stand answered and set at rest by the following one sentence written by our Health Officer in his last Report, published in your yesterday's issue, viz., "This question of overcrowding has tested the ingenuity and resources of Governments and local authorities of all countries for centuries, and little progress in large cities has been made." All the theories, views, suggestions, &c. of these gentlemen are akin to or belong to the same class as the theories and practice that are to be found elsewhere the result whereof has been, our Health Officer states, "little progress has been made" after experiences "for centuries." It might appear, therefore, that unless these gentlemen lay claim to having said on the subject, everything or many thing new, the like of which has not been propounded or practised anywhere in the world, wherever this question of Housing the Poor in consequence of overcrowding has been tried to be grappled with and has defied solution, the Health Officer's statement just quoted might be taken as blasting away at a stroke all their theories, views, proposals, &c. It may now be hoped that these two gentlemen may be pleased to con the subject anew and oblige the citizens of Bombay with the results that may be produced thereby.—Yours, &c.

CIVIS.

June, 10.

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

A "Times'" correspondent writes:—The announcement recently made by the Indian authorities that seven commissions in the Indian Army will be given to members of the Imperial Cadet Corps marks the partial solution of one of the most difficult problems of Indian administration. For many years the best brains in India have been at work devising some scheme under which a career in our Army could be offered to the aristocratic and military classes which have languished during the Pax Britannica, and for years Indian journalists have reproached the Government for their neglect of the aspirations of the loyal and chivalrous families who wished to serve their Sovereign in some capacity worthy of their traditions and status. But there seemed to be no way and the difficulties balked and baffled the generous and statesmanlik-instincts of Lord Lytton and others who saw and regretted the waste of a splendid material of political strength. Lord Mayo had established a college, known as the Mayo College at Ajmere, for the education of the aristocracy of Rajputana, the home par excellence of the aristocrats of India. This college was nobly equipped with buildings, but did not fulfil the hopes of its founder nor win the support and confidence of the great chiefs of Rajputana. In Kathiawar a similar college was founded at Rajkot, and under the inspiring influence of Chester Macnaghten some excellence results were achieved. Another smaller college was started in Central India, known as the Daly College, but it did not flourish, and later, in the very guard-room of India, —the Punjab—a college for the education of the aristocracy was founded by Sir Charles Aitchison. For many reasons which need not be enumerated these colleges disappointed both their British and Indian well-wishers. But two circumstances may be mentioned which contributed to their failure. In the first place, the teaching staff was inadequate; in the second place, there was no continuation class —no career for the youths when they left the colleges. They returned to their homes, and too often, in idleness and luxury, made haste to compensate themselves for the irksome and purposeless curriculum of the college.

Lord Curzon, who has from the first evinced a strong and rational sympathy for the Indian chiefs and the aristocracy of India, after a very patient and personal inquiry into the causes which had led to failure, decided that it was the duty of the Government of India to come to the rescue of these moribund institutions. Generous help has been given, and already at the premier college at Ajmere there is a teaching staff admirably

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A DAY OF SKIRMISHES: COSSACKS REPULSED.

RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

ANOTHER PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Significant despatches from the front have been received this morning.

As a result of recent Japanese reconnaissances in force in the direction of Kai-ping it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated their position.

It is believed that an attack on the Russian lines at Kinchow is imminent; in fact, the probabilities are that it has already commenced. The Japanese attack will be supported by most powerful artillery, the guns having recently been landed and placed in position.

Japanese spies have ascertained that the Russian defences at Kinchow comprise some thirty guns, besides smaller pieces.

Numerous mines have been laid outside the lines, and wire entanglements have been placed at all points where a Japanese attack is expected.—Central News.

A COSSACK FIGHT: 30 KILLED.

St. PETERSBURG, Thursday.

A despatch from Liao-yang, dated yesterday, reports the arrival there of some Cossacks wounded in an engagement at Sitkuchinzi on the 20th inst.

A sotnia of Cossacks which had come from Dagushan, encountered near the village, on the evening of the 20th three squadrons of Japanese. The Japanese retreated before the superior force of the Russians and thus drew them on to a hill, where a strong force of Japanese infantry was concealed.

The Cossacks found themselves between a hot fire from both flanks. The commander and other officers were shot down, and the sotnia was compelled to retreat with a loss of three officers and thirty men killed. All the officers were killed, wounded or missing.—Central News.

A Reuter special message from Chifu says that a junk which left Dalny on Monday night reports that a battle was taking place on Sunday at Sanssuripo, the result of which was not known when it left.

TO-DAY'S RUMOURS FROM RUSSIA.

Paris, Thursday.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg: General Fock is reported to have drawn the Japanese into a ravine at Kinchau and to have decimated them with his cannon. The Russians are said to have lost one captain and 140 soldiers killed, while the Japanese losses are described as heavier.

Another despatch from St. Petersburg, published by the same newspaper mentions a rumour that the General attempted a second successful sortie on the morning of the 25th.

The following from St. Petersburg appears in the "Journal." According to private telegrams, Admiral Skrydloff made his first sortie from Vladivostok on board the Russia, escorted by the Gromoboi. He went out several miles and then came back, as a thick fog came on owing to which he was only able to find the entrance to the harbour again with great difficulty. A rumour has been current that the Russians had won a great victory, and inflicted enormous losses on the Japanese.—This rumour is contradicted by a high official of the Ministry of the Interior.—Reuter.

"WILL INVOLVE THE WHOLE WORLD IN WAR."

Paris, Thursday Morning.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," states that Russia's preparations for effectually ending the war consist of the mobilisation of two million troops in European Russia. The mobilisation will be carried out progressively.

An influential personage, adds the correspondent has declared that Russia will involve the world in war rather than submit to the humiliation of the intervention of other Powers to bring about peace.—Central News.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT SAID TO BE CONCLUDED.

Paris, Thursday.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg stating that an important arrangement with a bearing on the war has been come to between Russia and Germany.

Negotiations relative to the customs tariffs of the two empires are virtually concluded. It is stated that Russia makes concessions which will permit Count von Buelow to satisfy the Agrarian Party in Germany, while Germany promises to support Russia at the end of the war with a view to preventing the assembly of another Berlin Congress.—Central News.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF WARSHIPS BY RUSSIA.

The "Times" publishes a report from a well-informed source that Russia is in treaty for the purchase of several Argentine cruisers. The Argentine Republic possesses four powerful armoured cruisers, the Garibaldi, the General Belgrano, the General San Martin, and the Pueyrredon, of about 7,000 tons displacement, carrying Armstrong guns, and all completed within the last few years.

It has also been stated that Russia is acquiring torpedo-boats, or parts thereof, and transport from Germany.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

A Russian correspondent of the "Standard" states, that it is rumoured that the recent disturbances in Warsaw have been followed by wholesale executions by a military order without any form of civil trial. It is stated that in Warsaw alone 600 persons have been hanged.

In Kronstadt, where an attempt is reported to have been made to injure the forts, there have also been executions under martial law.

In Moscow recently an eye-witness reports that eighty coffins, under military escort, were taken out of the town as dead of night by an unfrequented road which was picketed with soldiers, and buried, presumably in the woods, where soldiers had previously been observed maintaining an inviolable cordon.

There is, says the correspondent, a nervous feeling in the very air and even the most sober-minded are drawing ominous conclusions from the significant fact that the regiments stationed in European Russia are being retained in their places and only the Reservists called up under the mobilisation orders are being forwarded to the front.

One of the leading Russian papers, noted for the soundness of its views publishes a long article on the far-reaching mischief which the war has already caused in the first three months only. In order to evade the censure rules, the paper throws its opinions into the form of a collection of quotations from newspapers published in all parts of European Russia. Having once appeared in print, duly passed by the censors these notes are available for reproduction, although in their collected form the verdict they pronounce is damning. From all parts of the Empire the same tale is told of the utter standstill of business and the numbers of bankruptcies. The banks have everywhere either stopped entirely or reduced to a useless minimum all credits and accommodations, even to safe customers.

FLOATING MINES.

RUSSIA WILL WELCOME CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

With reference to the instructions given to American attaches to report upon the dangers to neutral shipping from the mines floating off the Manchurian coast, the "Novosti" learns at the Russian Foreign Office that no objection will be raised by the Russian authorities to the calling for such reports.

The "Novoe Vremya," discussing the subject, expresses the opinion that on the conclusion of the war Russia would certainly accept any proposals emanating from the United States or Great Britain for the consideration of the whole question of floating mines.—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

THE JAPANESE LANDINGS.

China, Wednesday.

A Japanese fleet began to bombard Port Arthur at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A Frenchman who left Dalny on the night of the 22nd inst., and arrived here to-night, witnessed the attack. He says that eight large Japanese vessels circled round the entrance to Port Arthur for an hour, firing broadsides as intervals of ten minutes.

Up to the time the Frenchman left Dalny everything was quiet there, but a Japanese attack was hourly expected. The military and civil officials were ready to leave, and only a few non-official civilians still remained. The attempt made by the Russians some time ago to destroy the docks and piers failed. After the news of the Hatsuse disaster General Stoessel gave orders that no further attempt should be made to destroy these works.

Junks arriving here from Ta-ku-shan, south-west of An-tung, report that 6,000 Japanese landed there on the 21st inst.

A junk which has come from Pi-tsze-wo reports that the Japanese are landing small numbers of troops there every day and building temporary barracks on the Elliot Islands, where 100 ships, including men of war and transports are assembling.

The Japanese are in force at Kin-chau, as well as at Pi-tsze-wo, and are ready to march down on Port Arthur on either side of the peninsula.

Refugees from Dalny state that General Stoessel has seized all the cash in the Port Arthur and Dalny banks and that depositors are unable to cash cheques.

SUPPOSED LAND ATTACK.

JAPANESE LANDINGS.

Chifu, Wednesday.

Junks arriving here from Taku-shan, south-west of Antung report that 6,000 Japanese landed there on the 21st inst.

A junk which has come from Pi-tse-wo reports that the Japanese are landing small numbers of troops there every day, and building temporary barracks on the Elliot Islands, where a hundred ships, including men-of-war and transports, are assembling.

Only small skirmishes had taken place along the western shore of Liao-tung up to the 22nd, but heavy firing was heard near Port Arthur yesterday, indicating that a land attack had begun, as the Japanese fleet was not seen off Port Arthur.

Chifu, Wednesday.

Four Japanese cruisers and a fleet of torpedo-boats and destroyers passed midway between Port Arthur and the Miaotao islands at four o'clock this morning.

No sounds of firing were heard.

According to intelligence which has reached here, the Russians have again removed their guns and troops from the forts at Niuchwang.

283 JAPANESE DROWNED.

Tokio, Wednesday.

Of the complement of the cruiser Yoshino, which was rammed by the Kasuga on the 15th in a fog off Port Arthur, 03 petty officers and 220 bluejackets were drowned, and 48 petty officers and bluejackets rescued. Navy Department is still awaiting a detailed report of the loss of the Hatsuse.

REPORTED FIGHT NEAR KIN-CHAU.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

A Russian officer, who has returned to Liao-yang from the neighbourhood of Feng-huang-cheng, says that five Japanese battalions, while reconnoitring near Kinchow, encountered in a narrow pass a strong Russian force under General Fock, holding a magnificent position.

The Russians opened a tremendous fire. The Japanese retired with serious losses. There is no confirmation of this report.

REPORTED JAPANESE RETREAT.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

According to a despatch from Liao-yang, the Japanese forces have evacuated their positions at Feng-huang-cheng, and retreated to the villages to the north-east.

ANOTHER ARMY TO BE LANDED.

Seoul, Tuesday.

The Japanese authorities are closing Yongampo to mercantile traffic. Similar measures were adopted at Chinampo prior to the Second Army's landing in Liao-tung. The Yalu is now presumably the rendezvous of the Third Army, or of an independent force, part of which has already landed at Takushan.

THE MINE DANGER.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS TAKE ACTION.

It is understood that both the British and the United States Governments are making inquiries regarding the extent of the danger from the floating Russian mines in the Yellow Sea.

In the event of its being found that the mines are likely to prove a menace to the ships of neutrals representations will be made to both belligerents. It is believed in official circles, however, that the danger has been rather over-estimated.

This view is also taken by one or two of the bigger shipping companies which do business with the East. At the offices of the P. and O. Company our representative was told that it had not been considered necessary so far to take any action in the matter. The route of the company's steamers lay several hundred miles to the south of Port Arthur, and no danger was apprehended.

According to authorities whom our representative interviewed to-day, there is no international law governing the point. They were all of the opinion, however, that it was a question which ought to be taken up by the nations and some definite arrangement come to which would make it impossible for a belligerent to place mines in such a position on the high seas as would render the navigation of neutral ships dangerous. The responsibility for damage to neutral property did not, in their opinion, cover the point because the blowing up of a vessel would involve loss of life for which no monetary compensation should be regarded as adequate.

RUSSIA CONDEMNS THE PRACTICE.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday.

I have been shown to-day an official comunication issued privately by the Russian Minister of the Interior (at the time when it was supposed that the Japanese had laid a number of floating mines in the roadstead of Port Arthur. As it has an important bearing upon the present situation, when Russia is accused of creating a terrible danger to natural shipping by strewing the sea with mines, I send a resume of the document.

It appears that in their anxiety to dispose as speedily as possible of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, said the Minister, of the Interior, the Japanese have displayed an amount of thoughtlessness which is nothing short of culpable. By their own confession they have sown mines broadcast in the roadstead before Port Arthur harbour.

This, no doubt was, an excellent measure from a purely military point of view, but unfortunately for vessels belonging to neutral Powers, these mines, breaking loose from their anchorage during a spell of rough whether, are many of them now drifting at the mercy of the weaves and the currents about surface of the Gulf of Pechi-li and of the Yellow Sea. Some of them have been discovered as much as as two hundred miles south of Port Arthur, and there can be no doubt that many of them will drift very much further.

"This being the case, the navigation of the Yellow Sea and of neighbouring waters would now seem to be fraught with a new and most serious danger for the warships, mail steamers, and merchant shipping of the world at large, and of Great Britain in particular.

"The fate of the Petropavlovsk is still fresh in our minds. If a powerful battleship of the latest construction went to the bottom in less than two minutes, what hope would there be for the ordinary liner or ocean tramp?

"There is no reason to doubt that these mines and torpedoes will retain their destructive powers for a very considerable time, and that they will be scattered far and wide for the vaves and currents of the sea.

The question is an international one, for the peril is shared by all, and the wholesale scattering of these engines of destruction at points where they may easily drift into the paths of the marine commerce of the world to the common danger can in nowise be regarded as admissible. Indeed, if proper measures are not taken, the civilisation of Japan, which has begun by devoting its primary attention to the uses of lyddite and dynamite may yet cost Europe dear.

These declarations, in the light of recent events, which prove that the Russians themselves have strewn not only the roadstead of Port Arthur but the high seas with mines, are most interesting. They show that Russia cannot persist in justifiying the procedure, as she is attempting to do, by the statement that no law against it exists.

THE Russian Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, who has hitherto held the rank of staff captain, and who since his marriage with Countess Torby has resided abroad—chiefly in England—in a private capacity, has been promoted by the Tsar to the rank of captain. His new commission is made to date back to 1900.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY.

LONDON, May 27.

HOME.

Cricket.—London County beat Derbyshire at the Crystal Palace on Friday.—Rain caused the abandonment on Saturday of the matches at Lord's and at Oxford. Surrey beat Worcestershire by 100 runs.—On Wednesday, Middlesex beat Somerset and Notts beat Surrey, the other county matches being drawn.

Ecclesiastical.—Canon Henson preached the Whitsun sermon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the 22nd.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on the 20th at the annual meeting of the Church Waifs and Strays Society.—The annual meeting of the Universities Mission to Central Africa was also held last week.—The Unitarian anniversary meeting began on the 24th, when Professor Wendt of Jena, lectured on Revelation.—The General Assemblies of the Scottish Presbyterian Churches met in Edinburgh on the 24th.

Empire Day.—An inaugural celebration of Empire Day, organized by the Children's Aid Society, took place on Tuesday at St. James's hall. Lord Meath, Lord Reay, and Sir Gilbert Parker were among the speakers.

Fires.—By a fire on the 25th in a restaurant at Weston-super-Mare six persons were burned to death Three children lost their lives in a fire at Bootle on the 22nd. Ellingham-hall, Northumberland, the residence of Sir John Haggerston, was damaged by fire on the 20th, to the extent of £20,000. At Lowestoft, on the 22nd, fire broke out in the oil mills of Messrs. Lee, Barber, and Co., and the damage is estimated at over £40,000.

Ireland.—The Feis Ceoil was held last week in Dublin.—The Rev. J. Pelly disclaims certain words attributed to him in the report of a League meeting at Ballinasloe.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed Mr. Justice Buckley's decision in "Mosely v. Koffyfontein Mines (Limited)."

Naval and Military.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society held its annual meeting on the 20th at Westminster. Sir N. Lyttelton presided, and Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg were present.—The South African irregulars propose to give a souvenir to Lord Roberts.—The torpedo-boat destroyers Welland and Ribble have had a series of trials off Dover.—Destroyers and submarines are engaged in exercises off the Isle of Wight.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 19th the Government's policy regarding the Imperial Yeomanry was discussed. In the House of Commons there was a discursive debate on many subjects. Both Houses adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess.

Political.—Mr. Balfour, replying to a letter from Mr. Sydney Buxton, says that if the British Guiana coolie regulations are consistent with freedom, it is preposterous to allege that the South African regulations institute slavery.—The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Home Department received last week a Jewish deputation protesting against certain clauses of the Alien Immigration Bill.—Mr. Bryce spoke at Aberdeen and Mr. Chaplin at Lincoln on the 23rd.

Professor E. Rutherford of Montreal, lectured last Friday at the Royal Institution on "The Radiation and Emanation of Radium."

Tennis.—Peter Latham, the holder, beat C. Fairs at Brighton in a championship match on the 20th.

The King will probably lay the foundation stone of the new Liverpool Cathedral in July.—His Majesty has sent a telegram congratulating Captain Scott, the leader of the Discovery Antarctic Expedition, and his crew on their splendid achievements.

The Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed manœuvres at Aldershot on the 24th and 25th.

The Yacht Racing season opened on Saturday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The attempt to arrange a coalition against the Federal Government has not hitherto succeeded.

Cape Colony.—The Government has been defeated on some proposals to reduce the estimates.

Empire Day was celebrated on the 24th in various British Colonies and possessions.

Transvaal.—The Chinese Labour Convention has been published and the Labour Ordinance has been declared operative. The first batch of labourers left Hong-kong on the 25th for Durban.—A Boer congress has been held at Pretoria. General Botha gave the opening address. His utterance on the question of responsible government was somewhat enigmatical. Mr. Schalk Burger also spoke. The Lieutenant-Governor on the 25th received the delegates, who presented their resolutions. Sir Arthur Lawley's reply showed that he was always ready to give a patient hearing to all complaints and to undertake remedies where the complaints were justified.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent says that the natives, especially the Zulus and Swazis, are talking a good deal and feel vaguely dissatisfied. If Ethiopianism produces a leader capable of uniting the tribes the native question will become acute.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Hay, Secretary of State welcomed the "World's Press Parliament, at St. Louis last week in an interesting speech."

Ormonde one of the few winners of the three classic events has died in California.

Presidents Roosevelt writing on the anniversary of Cuban liberty denies that the United States has any land hunger. All the Republic asks of her Southern neighbours is that they shall be prosperous and orderly. But brutal wrongdoing or impotence may require intervention.

The Merchant Marine Commission is taking evidence.

The Philippines.—The Moros are reported to have massacred 53 Filipinos at Malabang.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The War Minister has explained to the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation the reasons for the extraordinary military and naval estimates.

France.—The French Ambassador to the Vatican has been recalled, but official intercourse is not broken off.—An Englishman, described as Colonel E. S. Gordon, has been charged with espionage in Brittany.

Germany.—Our Berlin Correspondent, discussing domestic politics, records the sudden discovery by Conservatives that the retirement of Count von Bulow might not improve their position.

Italy.—The Director of the British School in Rome writes to "The Times" describing recent excavations and discoveries in that city.

Morocco.—An American resident of Tangier and his stepson, who is a British subject, have been captured by the brigand Raisuli. Negotiations have been opened for their release. Our Correspondent says that every one with a knowledge of the temperament of the natives agrees that the situation at Tangier requires more than mere protests.

Russia.—Disturbances are said to have taken place among the political exiles in Siberia.

The War.—Admiral Togo reports that on May 15, in a fog the cruiser Kasuga rammed and sunk the cruiser Yoshino off Port Arthur, and that the battle ship Hatsuse was lost by striking two mines. Of the Yoshino's crew 90 and of the Hatsuse's 300 were saved.—Russian reports of Japanese defeats on land lack confirmation. General Kuropatkin last week described the dislodging of the Japanese advance guard from positions north of Feng-hwang-chenn; but the Japanese themselves say that, finding the Russians in a strong position they declined to risk a battle, and retreated in good order.—Our Special Correspondent with the Ya-lu Army, writing on May 13, says the Japanese force at Feng-hwag chenn, will, it is supposed, remain there for 20 days, pending developments on the part of the other army. The Japanese have secured their communications.—A telegram of May 25 from Mukden states that several Japanese columns are again advancing though the bulk of the army is still near Feng hwang-chenn. Japanese scouts have been seen northeast of Mukden.—A St. Petersburg telegram says that General Kuropatkin has cut the communications between the armies of Generals Kuroki and Oku.—A Japanese force began on the 19th to land at Ta-ku shan, and next day a squadron of Cossacks was surrounded and almost annihilated.—Our Special Correspondent on board "The Times" steamer reports that the occupation of Dalny is delayed by the intricate nature of the mine-field. The breaking of Japan's bases of invasion has necessitated the redistribution of the fleet.—General Oku's Army Corps, now in the Liau-tung Peninsula, has to reduce Port Arthur. Japan has now in Manchuria 150,000 men. Our Correspondent says that the Russian device of floating mines or the high seas is a grave danger to neutral shipping and a violation of international law.—The Japanese are described as in force at Kinchan and Pi-tsze-wo, and as ready to march down on Port Arthur on either side of the peninsula. A Chifu telegram says that the entrance to Port Arthur is now open, though the passage is still dangerous. A Japanese fleet is reported to have bombarded Port Arthur on the 24th. The Russian cruiser Bogatyr, having gone on the rocks at Vladivostok, was blown up by the Russians themselves.—The Tsar has been receiving the troops leaving for the Far East.—Differences between Admiral Alexeieff and General Kuropatkin are causing renewed anxiety.—Some very [illegible] views are expressed by a Russian [illegible] rank.—Dr. Lawrence, professor of [illegible] at Greenwich, read a paper at the [illegible] Institution on the 25th on Problems of [illegible] Illustrated by the Russo-Japanese War.

Uruguay.—The efforts to promote peace have again failed, the Government demanding unconditional submission.

Obituary.—Mr. Herbert Chamberlain Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, of Bombay, Mr. John Whitmore, Colonel P. A. Brown, Colonel C. E. Blackett, Captain Piers Thursby the Rev. Dr. A. G. Fraser a veteran Indian missionary, Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

Shipping.—The Spanish steamer Sestao has been sunk by the French steamer Circe five men being lost and the steamer Den of Seaton has been sunk by the steamer Shoppester.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, May 24.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut. R J K Potter is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Lieut the Hon W G S Cadogan to be captain vice C Salkeld seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut. the Hon C H Whitbread to be adjutant vice Capt the Hon D R H P Anderson-Pelham, who has vacated that appointment.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Art—Brevet Col E U Blackett on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay. Capt W Arthy is seconded for service as an adjutant of Militia Art. Supernumerary Capt W C Ourme to be captain, vice G C Appleyard. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captain.—F Sutton, vice E W Davies retired, H F L Grant, on the Seconded List, C J Tanner, vice J F Reid, resigned Lieut S R Reeves is seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept; Lieut F H P O'Connor is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J H Ratton, vice D N Stuart, promoted A H Allen, vice B A M Hall, promoted, J Patterson vice F W Loveday, promoted, R M Cross, vice J C Bassett, seconded, G W W Tresidder, vice S R Reeves, seconded. Capt G C Appleyard to be adjutant vice Capt W C Curme, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, Qrmr and Honorary Capt W Lawrence is placed on retired pay First Class Master Gunner F Rowland to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt W Seager, retired.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet-Col W V Constable on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel is placed on half-pay, Lieut-Col R H Jennings, C S I on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on half-pay.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieut, C Alexander to be captain, vice Brevet Major the Hon. C S Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, promoted.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col. H R Mends, on completion of his period of service in command of the Rifle Depot (the Kings Royal Rifle Corps) and the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consorts Own), is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. H W F Twiss, adjutant to be captain, to complete establishment. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut E K Twiss is antedated to Jan 1, 1904 vice S T Hayley, promoted.

The Prince Alberts (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Lieut. C W Miles, from 4th batt. to be second lieutenant.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. G A Douglas resigns his commission.

The Cheshire Regt.—Lieut F M Steel resigns his commission.

The East Surrey Regt.—The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated to Oct. 1, 1903:—R E N North J C May, D S O The undermentioned second lieutentants to be, lieutenants:—A G McC Burn, vice R V G Brettell promoted I O G Maunsell vice A G Mc Burn, seconded for service with the Indian Army. Second Lieut J E Power is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A M Collard, vice E S Burder, promoted: A P Williams Freeman, vice E S Williams, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Welsh Regt.—Lieut J H Nash is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—T C Hincks, vice R B Swinton, deceased: W B Thornton, vice T C Hincks, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Second Lieut. P A Willis to be lieutenant on augmentation, Lieut, H A O Hanley, from 6th batt. the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be second lieutenant.

The Durham Light Inf.—The date of the appointment of Lieut (now Capt) C L Mathews as adjutant is April 10, 1904, and not as stated in the Gazette of April 8, 1904.

The Royal Irish Rifles—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—S F Bristow, to complete establishments C M L Becher, vice S F Bristow seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt C Garvice, D S O is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, Brevet Major H R Beddoes, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice C Garvice, D S O.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Second Lieut. C S Lyon from Royal Art, to be inspector of mechanical transport, third class, with the honorary rank of lieutenant.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut-Col. R C Gunning retires on retired pay, Lieut.-Col. J T Carey, M B, retires on retired pay, Surg.-Major W C Beevor, M B, C M G, from the Scots Guards, to be major, with seniority next below R J A Durant.

INDIAN ARMY.

Subadar-Major Sirput Pudwal, sardar bahadur, 128th Pioneers, is granten the honorary rank of captain on retirement.

ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A G M Wetherall chaplain to the Forces fourt class, to be chaplain to the Forces, third class.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses:—Miss W G Massey, Miss M Worthington.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. F H Marshall, Royal Field Art, to be an ordnance officer fourth class vice Major Tod, appointed ordnance officer third class. Lieut. T E Hesketh, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queens Bays), to be an ordnance officer fourth class vice Capt. S Douglas, D S O, R A, appointed an assistant experimental officer.

MEMORANDA.

Col H C B Farrant on retired pay, Col W H Riddell, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Lieut Col and Brevet Col E V Bellers, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Capt C E Palmer, Royal Field Art, is granted the local rank of major while commanding the Sierra Leone Battalion, West African Frontier Force. Qrmr and honorary lieutenant B H Thomson, R E, is granted the honorary rank of captain.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Major J Adam to be surgeon-lieutenant-Colonel. Surg-Capt J H G Whiteford, M B, to be surgeon-major.

INDIA OFFICE.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Subordinate Medical Department, made by the Government of India:—

Major to be lieutenant-colonels—E T Gastrell, 41st Dogras, W W V Pakenham, 79th Carnatic Inf A E Whistler, 16th Rajpoots (the Lucknow Regt.) H O'Donnell, D S O, 6th Goorkha Rifles, Brevet Lieut-Col F W P Angelo, 9th Hodson's Horse, E H Rodwell, 55th Inf. (Frontier Force) R H Rattray, 22nd Punjabis, R A Cole, 43rd Erinpura Regt, J B Edwards, D S O, 38th Central India Horse, A N Carr 3rd Skinner's Horse, W F Cahusac, 12ist Pioneers, W E Bunbury, 14th Ferozepore Sikhs G B Crawley, Supernumerary List, P M Carnegy 4th Goorkha Rifles, J S E Western, 22nd Sam Browne's Cav (Frontier Force), J Davies, Supernumerary List, H W Georges, 28th Light Cav.

Captains to be majors.—H W Johnston, 67th Punjabis D C A Andrew, 21st Pujabis F G Geville Supernumerary List, C R Elliot 30th Lancers (Gordons Horse), W B James 2nd Lancers (Gardners Horse) A Le G Jacob D S O, 130th Beloochis, R T Anwyl-Passingham, 72nd Punjabis G C F Sartorius 103rd Mahratta Light Inf., H C C Ducat 4th Goorkha Rifles E W Wall 17th Cav. L W Y Campbell 89th Punjabis, F H Domelchetti 88th Carnatic Inf, H C Tyler 17th Inf (the Loyal Regt.), F Joilie 28 Light Cav, Brevet Major A Mullaly Supply and Transport Corps, B J H Humfrey, 20th Deccan Horse, J Parker 20th Belooochistan Inf, Brevet Major G M, Baldwin D S O Queens Own Corps of Guides Cav (Lumsdens), A T Walling 5th Light Inf O W Carey 38th Punjabis, J W Drever 71st Coors Rifles, H M Halliday Supernumerary List A S Arnold 26th, Light Cav, G T Widdicombe 3rd, Gookha Rifles, H G Carnegy Supernumeraay List F A Kingston 3rd Goorkha Rifles W M Southey 127th Belooch Light Inf, S R Stevens, 93rd Burma Inf, A W Dunlop 23rd Sikh Pioneers, A P Bateman-Champian 3rd Goorkha Rifles F W Wodehouse, Supernumerary List, N E Chesney, 5th Goorkha Rifles (Frontier Force) M A B Kappey, 66th Punjabis H A F Magrath, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force) E L C Berger, (9th Punjabis, M R Hurly 93rd Burma Inf, Brevet Major A W N Taylor, 10th Goorkha Rifles, C O C Look 2nd Cav. (Frontier Force) J M Hogue 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Goorkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles), Lieutenants to be captains, F C Hirst, Survey Dept J A Longridge, Supply and Trasport onps, D V Maxwell, 4th Goorkha Rifles, G R P Wheatley 27 Light Cav, A M Hennell, 32nd Lancers, G H Davis, 102nd Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers, A T S Dickinson, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

To be lieutenants—Lieuts. E S C Willis, D S O 75th Carnatic Inf, from the Devonshire Regt, dated D c. 10 1903, but to rank from Feb 24 1900 L J Jones 9th Bhopal Inf, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt, dated Jan 5 1904, but to rank from April 1, 1900, S G V Ellis 94th Russell's Inf, from the West India Regt, dated Jan 28 1904, but to rank from July 25, 1900 G D Wright, 98th Inf, from the Middlesex Regt, dated Jan 29, 1904 but to rank from Aug 4, 1900 C B Harcourt, 28th Punjabis, from the Middlesex Regt Jan. 10, 1904 but to rank from Sept. 19, 1900 R G Alexander, 11th Lancers, from the East Surrey Regt dated Nov 30 1903, but to rank from Nov 11th 1900, E W E Milman, 93rd Burma, Inf, from the South Lancashire Regt, dated Dec 8, 1903, but to rank from Dec 17, 1901. W S Craster 8th Cav from the Yorkshire Regt, dated Feb 18 1904 but to rank from Dec 28 1900 D A Blair, 7th Rajpoots, from the Highland Light Inf, dated Nov 1, 1903, but to rank from Jan 2, 1901; F E Koebel, 113th Inf, from the Royal Art, dated Jan. 12, 1904; but to rank from April 3 1901; C A Johnstone Smith, 109th Inf, from the Royal Art, dated Jan 24, 1904, but to rank from April 3, 1901; G T B Hext, 99th Inf, from the Royal Art, dated Dec. 1, 1903, but to rank from April 3, 1901; S Hutcheson, 3rd Brahmans, from the Connaught Rangers, dated Nov 26, 1903, but to rank from April 20, 1901; R T Allan, 103rd Mahratta Light Inf, from the Worcestershire Regt, dated Jan. 4, 1904, but to rank from May 1, 1901; J E Hext 31st Lancers, from the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt, dated Dec. 1, 1903, but to rank from June 25, 1901; F A Maclean, 34th Pioneers, from the East Yorkshire Regt, dated Nov. 8, 1903, but to rank from Aug. 16, 1901. A P Harrison, 110th Mahrattas, from the Worcestershire Regt, dated Jan 13, 1904, but to rank from Oct 25, 1901; W Andrews, 95th Russell's Inf, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers, dated Dec 9, 1903, but to rank from Jan, 31, 1902; W B Macleod, 121st Pioneers, from the West India Regt, dated Dec 31 1903, but to rank from Feb. 10, 1902; E P Grant, 1st Brahmans, from the Scottish Rifles, dated Nov 25, 1903, but to rank from April 1, 1902, R W H Harrison, 99th Inf from the Manchester Regt, dated Dec 6, 1903, but to rank from May 07, 1902, J P Milford, 98th Inf, from the Dorsetshire Regt, dated Dec 15, 1903, but to rank from June 10, 1902, J de L Conry, 96th Inf, from the Dorsetshire Regt, dated Nov 28, 1903, but to rank from June 10, 1902, H W Price, 125th Napier's Rifles, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt, dated Jan 13, 1904, but to rank from June 11, 1902, W B P Tugwell, 121st Pioneers, from the Royal West Kent Regt, dated Dec 24, 1903, but to rank from Aug 2, 1902, H G Manson, 108th Inf, from the York and Lancaster Regt, dated Jan 13, 1904, but to rank from Sept 2, 1902, R W L de B Smart, 116th Mahrattas, from the York and Lancaster Regt, dated Jan 27, 1904, but to rank from March 12, 1903, J C S Handell, 104th, Wellesley's Rifles, from the Dorsetshire Regt, dated Jan 9, 1904, but to rank from July 1, 1903.

Second lieutenants to be lieutenant.—D C Home 32nd Sikh Pioneers; V V Sandiford, 62nd Punjabis, H R A Whytehead, 71st Coorg Rifles, A F Inglis 17th Inf (the Loyal Regt), H St G S Scott, 121st Pioneer, F H Barton, 98th Inf.

To be second lieutenants.—Second Lieuts. R C Jackson 3rd Goorkha Rifles from the Somersetshire Light Inf dated Dec 24, 1903, but to rank from Aug 11, 1900, D C Home 32nd Sikh Pioneers from the Royal Scots dated April 4 1903 but to rank from Jan 8, 1901—this cancels the notification regarding this officer in the "London Gazette" of Aug 26, 1903, J H G Buller 2nd Rajpoots from the Connaught Rangers dated Nov 16 1903, but to rank from Jan 8 1901, R J McCleverty 28th Sikhs from the West Riding Regt dated Dec 12, 1903, but to rank from May 8 1901, J R Hutchison 117th Mahrattas from the Royal Art dated Dec 3 1903, but to rank from May 15, 1901, E R Udal 66th Punjabies from the Welsh Regt dated Dec 7, 1903, but to rank from June 20, 1901, P E Collen, 30th Punjabis from the Royal Art dated Jan 22, 1904 but to rank from July 23, 1901, W H Hodgson 119th Inft from the Royal Scots Fusiliers dated Jan 21, 1904 but to rank from July 27, 1901, R T G Salusbury 24th Punjaois from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt dated Dec 5, 1903 but to rank from Sept 14, 1901 G F Mellor, 13th Rajpoot from the Shropshire Light Inf, dated Dec 19, 1903, but to rank from Sept 14, 1901, F H Barton, 98th Inf, from the Royal Irish Rifles dated Nov 18, 1903, but to rank from Oct 19, 1901, W F Scott, 83rd Inf, from the Border Regt, dated Nov 25, 1903, but to rank from Dec 4, 1901, L C Wagstaff, 2nd Rajpoots, from the Dorsetshire Regt dated Sept 20, 1903, but to rank from Jan 18, 1902, T H Scott, 80th Carnatic Inf, from the South Staffordshire Regt, dated Jan 18 1904, but to rank from Jan 18, 1902, J C More, 97th Deccan Inf, from Scots Fusiliers, dated Jan 28, 1904, but to rank from Jan 18, 1902, Y E Smith, 66th, Punjabis, from the Lincolnshire Regt, dated Oct 31, 1903, but to rank from Jan 18, 1902 C T Shaw, 122nd Rajpootana Inf, from the York and Lancaster Regt, dated Jan 12 1904, but to rank from Jan 29, 1902, E A Maude, 20th Punjabis, from the Royal Lancaster Regt, d

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 27.

CATS, RATS OR MICE?

When you talk of taxing cats, as is now being done first catch your pussy. As you lie awake at night listening to a feline chorus from your lawn, you willingly acquiesce in the proposition to either tax or exterminate the whole species. Failing that, what we want is, as Professor Mivart has said, to introduce that breed from South America which does not caterwaul at night. But, whatever the action in regard to the cat some corresponding plan for dealing with mice and rats must be taken. You cannot upset a plan of nature without throwing other of her details out of gear. Slaughter sparrows and other small birds and you are eaten up by green and other noxious flies; kill the cat, and the bubonic-bearing rat flourishes yet more dreadfully in your midst; and mice will make all bread, and cakes and cheese disappear with even greater celerity than that which marked the diminishing of the famous enchanted loaves. The economic importance of the cat has been traced in a famous example. The more cats you have, the fewer the field mice. Field mice ravage the nests and combs of bees; therefore the more cats the more bees. The latter carry the fertilising dust from one field of clover to another and as this fertilising is essential to the perfecting of the crop the greater the number of your cats, the better your crop of rich red clover.

CATLESS WASTES.

I know a village which enjoys and deserves the reputation of being one of the finest bits of old England. But most people only pass through it, they do not stay. Therefore they cannot know, as the writer happens to do, that in those pretty cottages which look down upon the sea are myriads of great-tumbling rats. There is not a cat in the place, or at most one or two. The rats come into this snug harbour from the wooded hills behind the village. They literally swarm in the houses. A bedroom in which the writer lay, but did not sleep, had a ceiling which was the nocturnal playground, as it seemed, of hundreds of them. Had anyone proposed to this deponent a tax on cats as he listened to the mortar being rolled about over his head, to chorussed squeaks, and to scurrying of myriad little paws, he would have felt inclined to shoot the man who made the proposition. And far away from that village, in another, tucked up in the hills, they have no cats to speak of. Rats again. You find them coming down from the fells in battalions, ready to take possession of a new house the moment the biped tenant arrives. And they don't go back. Dick Whittington might make his fortune again in such places as these.

THE UNRESTING DEAD.

The discovery that their is a busy trafficking in dead men's heads in Padua is but another evidence that in various parts of the world they have not outgrown the unholy habits which we shook off a generation or so ago. Nowadays it is no uncommon thing to hear of a notability bequeathing his head to the surgeons. The music hall man with the phenomenal memory has sold his head in advance for a couple of thousand pounds, one is assured and there is only very eminent man whose name is frequently in many lips whose will provides that his frame shall go to the dissectors when he has no further use for it. But man were not so ready in olden days to submit their remains to the knife, and the wielders of the latter helped themselves. It was a very general trade if a horrible one, with a regular tariff. When you stroll along Tottenham-Court-road to-day, it scarcely looks like a repository for the dead. At one time, however, when body-snatching was at its height, and Middlesex Hospital surgeons of the time required subjects for their knives, the road was a veritable corpse market. Someone had occasion to enter a shed, and to his horror found over a hundred bodies there awaiting orders for the surgeons.

A GRIM COINCIDENCE.

But, talking of heads, one is reminded of a grim story. In a squalid court in Edinburgh a man who had been notorious for his cruelties as a slave-trader lay dying. Mental terror made his end appalling to witness. According to Scotch custom, the family opened a door to let the spirit pass hence. To their infinite horror the bloody head of a black man suddenly rolled into the room. The family shrieked with fright, the man on the bed gave a yell of terror. They turned to his bedside, but he expired as they watched. When they turned to look towards the door again, the head had disappeared. There was a splash of fresh blood upon the floor to mark the spot where it had been, but nothing else to certify that the horrid sight had not been a creation of heated, morbid imagination.

THE MYSTERY.

There is a curious but quite simple explanation of the mystery. The appearance of a negro's head in the room of a man dying after he had committed innumerable barbarities upon black slaves was the oddest coincidence and nothing more. Professor Owen had been attending an anatomical seance where the body of a negro had been dissected and he begged that he might be allowed to take the head home with him to examine it more carefully. The streets were wet and slippery. Just as he was passing the open door of the house in which the man lay dying he tripped and the head slipping from the cloth in which he had had it rolled into the little room. The cry of the dying man diverted the attention of those who were in the room so that Owen was able to pop in, secure his treasure, and nip off, believing that no one had observed the accident.

OUR COLLATERAL KIN.

Is that tooth-and-nail instinct which prompts some men and women in desperate circumstances to use teeth and claws as weapons of offence and defence a survival of our old simian days? When the primal savage in man is aroused during a scuffle he will almost invariably bite. So does the monkey. A dog knows the way of the latter. A mastiff which would make a meal of a cat will sniff and whimper and growl and generally make himself ridiculous, but he is frightened as he knows how to be about engaging a monkey. It may be the latter's shape or it may be his formidable teeth and method of attack, but at any rate, he is safe enough from all that Nero will do to him. That there is some force in the monkey's jaws has just been shown by one of the creatures biting off a boy's finger at a Walworth menagerie. He would be a strong-jawed man who could do that, supposing he went through the bone, and not between a joint.

NATURE'S MATERIALS.

Frank Buckland considered the blow of a whale's tail, the strike of a lion's paw, and the kick of a giraffe, the three strongest things in nature. It would be interesting to know how the gorilla's bite and that of the alligator or crocodile rank in the scale. One has seen a donkey halve a man's hand, taking the fingers and knuckles clean at a snap; and heard of a horse with as little effort stripping his attendant's arm of flesh and muscles, but those are minor feats no doubt beside those accomplished by the force exerted by Buckland's nominees. Relatively the spider's web is a miracle. We, with all our skill, cannot equal one for straightness or comparative strength, and the bee's sting is an instrument beside which the finest needle ever made by mortal hands is rough and jagged, and full of pits and hillocks. Under the microscope that razor upon whose edge we pride ourselves, appears rough, uneven, full of notches, seemingly too blunt to cut wood. A small piece of the finest lawn looks like a hurdle; a piece of lace like a net of ropes such as are used for anchor cables. Contrast these latter with the web of the silkworm. Nine hundred and thirty yards a pod will contain, the whole doubled, two threads being glued together by the industrious insect. The whole will weigh no more than two and a half grains. Yet was not somebody talking the other day of inventing a mechanical silkworm which was to better the performance of the original?

SPOILT CHILDREN.

There is on its way to this country, if it has not already arrived, an educated ape which, its proprietor says, is a bigger and brighter Consul. It is sincerely to be hoped that the creature will possess better manners than an educated ape in whose company Sir Harry Johnston once travelled. This beauty was the pet of all the passengers until there came aboard at Madeira a lady with an infant. The latter received a good deal of attention and the ape in consequence became neglected and jealous. Sir Harry Johnston followed it on deck one day just in time to prevent a tragedy. The child had been left unguarded for a moment in its cradle. The ape had made for it, pulled it from its cradle, and was in the act of throwing it overboard when the traveller pounced upon it. Says Sir Harry: "It would certainly have hurled it into the sea had not my arrival caused the guilty ape to drop the child on the deck and scramble away." It is not surprising that after this the simian favourite was relegated to a strong iron case for the rest of that voyage.

MURDER!

But one need not go to sea for a tragedy of this sort. A certain happy home included a large and unruly puppy, and a couple of kittens. The two, which rivalled the pup in the affections of their owners, disappeared one day one for good, the other to be discovered, wet and miserable, by the side of a little stream which, spanned by a rustic bridge, ran through the grounds. It was taken back into the house and made comfortable. Next day it was again missed, and there was a search immediately. Someone saw the puppy carrying something in his mouth, sneaking down to the bridge. Arrived there, he peeped cautiously round, then dropped from his mouth into the water—the kitten! The young rascal annoyed by the favours shown to his feline rivals in the goodwill of his patrons, had calmly thrown the pair into the stream, and, baulked at the first attempt of his evil purpose as to one of them, was now about repeating his felonious deed.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

SWEEPING RECOMMENDATIONS.

COMPULSORY SERVICE PROPOSED.

THE Report of the Royal Commission appointed in April of last year to report on the changes that should be made in the Militia and Volunteer forces was issued on May 27. It is dated Friday last, and, with memoranda and appendices, occupies 78 pages. It will be seen that the recommendations embody a form of compulsory service.

The majority report is signed by the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Derby, Lord Grenfell, Sir Coleridge Grove, Col. G. O'Callaghan Westropp, Lieut. Col. E. H. Llewellyn, and Mr. H. Spencer Wilkinson, Sir, Ralph H. Knox, Lieut.-Col. E. Satterthwaite, and Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dalmahoy have not signed it, but have presented separate reports. The majority report states that they have held 82 sittings and examined 134 witnesses. The evidence occupies two volumes, and extends to over 1,000 pages; and there is another volume of 275 pages; of appendices. The Commissioners have arranged the report as follows:—I., Introduction; II., scope of the inquiry; III., the existing conditions—(a) Militia., (b) Volunteers; IV measures to increase efficiency—(a) Militia, (b) Volunteers, (c) general observations on these measures; V. a home defence army.

OUR MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

The Commissioners were furnished by the War Office with a memorandum entitled "The Organisation of the Auxiliary Forces considered in relation to the military defence of the Empire," and were informed that it might be taken as an authoritative expression of the views of the Secretary of State for War and of the Commander-in-Chief, but that it had not been considered by the Committee of Imperial Defence. Rather more than two months after its receipt they were informed by the Committee that it was not to be taken as authoritative." In this memorandum the total number of troops required for home defence is estimated at 330,000 of which 150,000 are to be mobile namely 120,000 in England and 30,000 in Ireland. In the total of 330,000 one-fifth (66,000) are to be regulars. The remaining four-fifths are to be found by the Militia, Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteers. Two months later the Commissioners were told that the Committee of Defence think that it will meet the purposes of the inquiry if the Duke of Norfolk's Commission will base their recommendations on the assumption that the mobilisation scheme for home defence will be met by an effective force of 100,000 Militia and 200,000 Volunteers.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

In giving the figures of the average efficient strength of the militia and Volunteers for the last ten years, the Commissioners say:—If we take 19 as the earliest age at which a man is physically fit for the hardships of a campaign, and deduct the men returned as below that age, we find that, in round numbers an average strength of 104,000 Militiamen yields only 82,000 fit, as regards age, to take the field. In Continental armies men are not taken, as a rule, before the age of 20. If we adopt that age as the lowest for field service, and deduct the younger men, the effective total is 69,000. Each of these totals includes a number of partially trained recruits. Again they say:—If we deduct men below 19, we find that for the Volunteers a strength of 217,000 gives us a strength of 157,000 men fit as regards age to take the field. If we take 20 as the lowest limit of age, this numberfalls to 105,000. We have, however received evidence to show that an appreciable number of Volunteers classed as efficient are physically unfit for service in a mobile army. . . . We are agreed in the conclusion that the Volunteer force, in view of the unequal military education of the officers, the limited training of the men, and the defects of equipment and organisation is not qualified to take the field against a Regular Army.

TRAINING REQUIRED.

The Commission cannot recommend less than six month' continues training for the militiaman in his first year of service. This should be followed in the second, third, and fourth years by not less than six weeks' training. The training for war would be best secured by the organisation of brigades and divisions, by the permanent appointment of their commanders and a limited staff, and by the occasional exercise of these larger bodies. The Commission recommend the adoption of these measures.

Regarding volunteers they say the cardinal principle must be adopted that no volunteer, whether officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, should be put to expense on account of his service. The cost of all instruction, of all exercises, and of all necessary travelling, should be defrayed by the State, so that no volunteer may be out of pocket in consequence of his endeavour to train himself as a soldier.

A YOUND SOULUNTEERS SYSTEM.

Subject to this governing condition, the chief points forming the outlines of a sound system are:—

I.—The Volunteer force should be managed at the War Office by a separate department, the head of which should have special knowledge of, and experience with, Volunteers, and should report direct to the Army Council.

II.—The force should be organised in its war formations of brigades and divisions, and commanders and staffs should be appointed to these bodies. These commanders should hold no other appointments, and should be responsible for the training, instruction, and inspection of the bodies under their command, for their mobilisation and for their leading in war.

III.—It is desirable that of the money granted by the State to each corps a portion should take the form of an allowance per battery or company proportionate to the establishment, and that the balance only should be issued in the form of capitation grants.

IV.—The training of the Volunteer force should be concentrated upon what is essential for its tasks in war. Corps told off for special duties in war should during peace practise those duties.

V. All Volunteer corps should be allowed to train up to 14 days in camp in each year, with adequate allowances. This appears to the Commission to be the longest period practicable.

VI. Ranges and grounds of exercise for all corps should be provided at the cost of the State, and adequate financial provision should be made for the necessary cost of movement to and from them.

VII. Transport and equipment for mobilisation should be provided.

VIII. Tactical schools should be formed and Volunteer officers encouraged to attend them and other schools of instruction by elastic conditions as to time and place, and by sufficient money allowances to cover all necessary expenses.

IX. An increase of the minimum number of attendances other than those in camp required from each man as a condition of earning a capitation grant is desirable in the interest of efficiency. The present average is 19 in the infantry, and 34 in the Artillery and the minimum should certainly be more than 10.

A HOME DEFENCE ARMY.

The Commissioners, in the last part of their report, stated that if the purpose is to produce a force which without substantial help from the Regular Army can be relied upon to defeat an invader, than improvements in the Militia and Volunteer Forces will not be sufficient. They cannot assert that even if the measures recommended in the preceding section were fully carried out, these forces would be equal to task of defeating a modern Continental army in the United Kingdom. They proceed to the consideration of measures which may provide a home defence Army equal to the task of defeating an invader. Among them the Swiss system is considered; but is not recommended on account of insufficient initial training. The Commissioners say:—The soldier's initial training should give him a thorough mastery of all that is essential for him in a war in the United Kingdom, so that in his subsequent trainings he will not be required to make up for deficiencies in the ground work. The principles which have been adopted, after the disastrous failure of older methods, by everygreat European State of the continent, are, first, that as far as possible the whole able-bodied male population shall be trained to arms, secondly that the training shall be given in a period of continuous service with the colours, not necessarily in barracks; and thirdly, that the instruction shall be given by a body of specially educated and highly trained officers. We are convinced that only by the adoption of these principles can an army for home defence, adequate in strength and military efficiency to defeat an invader, be raised and maintained in the United Kingdom. To make detailed recommendations under this head appears beyond the scope of the task entrusted to us, but we submit the following general observations. We believe that the necessary thorough training could be given within one year, after which only one or two annual periods of a few weeks' exercise or manœuvre would be needed. The condition of such a short training being sufficient is that the instruction should be given by professional officers and non-commissioned officers.

NUMBERS AVAILABALE UNDER COMPULSORY SERVICE.

The experiences of other countries shows that after deducting men of insufficient physique and the classes by law exempt from service, such, for example, as clergymen and the only sons of widows, the number annually trained is about 50 per cent. of the young men of twenty. The male population of that age in the United Kingdom is about 350,000, and if half that number were trained each year and remained for the three next years liable to be recalled to the colours in case of emergency, the home defence army, after due provision by voluntary enlistment for the Navy and for all the purposes served by the regular Army, and after due allowance for natural wastage, would on mobilisation number about 330,000 men, which is approximately the strength proposed to us. We have examined into the probable cost of the system, which we believe would be less than the present cost of the military forces. After some years there would be in the United Kingdom a very large number of men above the age of 24 who, having received a good military training, would be a source of reserve strength in case of great national emergency.

THE MINORITY REPORTS.

Lord Grenfell adds a memorandum in favour of the administration of the Auxiliary Forces being left as far as possible, to General Officers Commanding Army Corps and Administrative Districts, their powers as regards the administration of the Auxiliary Forces being increased, and, if found necessary staff officers from those Forces being attached to their headquarters.

Colonel O'Callaghan-Westropp explains in a memorandum of 25 pages that he is not so fully convinced as his colleagues that, for the purpose of resisting invasion without considerable help from the Regular Army, the principle of compulsion is absolutely essential.

Sir R. Knox, in his report, says:—I am unable to concur in the view that the necessity of the case requires the immediate abolition of the Militia and Volunteers and the substitution of a conscription of all the young men of the country in their 21st year for a year's continuous service in barracks and camp.

The maintenance of two forces, the Militia and Volunteers, raised from different sections of the population, one paid and the other unpaid, forces which have well earned the gratitude and admiration of the nation seems to me most consonant with the genious of the people. I believe thoroughly that their training can be developed on the lines hitherto adopted and that but little more is needed to fit them to take their place as the Reserves of the Regular Army in all cases of emergency.—For the Militia he recommends six months' training on enlistment and for the Volunteers three months; and that in both Militia and Volunteers the men should be enrolled for five years; in the fourth and fifth years attendance at training should be voluntary, but musketry practices in the manner most convenient to the men should be required. He also makes several suggestions for the provision of efficient officers.

Col. Satterthwaite and Col. Dalmahoy present a report of 12 pages. They say:—We consider that the Militia and Volunteer forces should be organised and trained for the following duties:—(i.) The total relief of the Regulars for duties in garrisons throughout the United Kingdom: (ii.) the provision of an adequate force for defence of positions round London; (iii.) the provision of a considerable portion of a mobile army for service in the United Kingdom, and (iv.) the assistance of the Army abroad by means of reinforcements and the provision of troops for lines of communication. The fundamental measure required to fit the Volunteers for these duties are:—(i.) A higher system of training; (ii.) an engagement entered into direct with the State for a period of service of so many years with the Colours and so many years in a Reserve, (iii) the obligation to serve in any portion of the United Kingdom, (iv.) a higher standard of discipline.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. TYABJEE.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

01-01—Malvi B and M—Radhakisson Gaushamdas vs Chhotalal Fatechand—Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the Tapti Mills Ltd.—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vundravandas Bhaisett—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

95-03—Craford B and Co—Hajee Hafid Hajee Jaffer vs Gangjee Nurput Bicknell—M and M Part Heard

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kabu and another vs Amerchand Madhavjee and others—Manohurlal J and H Little and Co and Dikshit D and S Thakoredas and Co.

Commercial Causes.

102-04—Payne and Co—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Messrs Shridham and Co—Tyabjee D and Co.

712-03—Smetham B and N—Ramkissondas Balkissondas and others vs Ramjidas Dayaldas and others—Sorabjee and J

224-04—Crawford B and Co—Heinrich Stamber and another vs Chamkisee Purbhutray and others.

316.01—Crawford B and Co—Ludwing Adolph Blaschek and others—Champsee Ebhai and others.

348-04—Crawford B and Co—Liidrick Hermann Glade vs Narondas Tulsidas—Little and Co.

295-01—Pestonji B and H—Ebji Comersey and other vs Parshotum Morarji and others—Inperson.

For Direction on Commissioner's Report.

247-02—Payne and Co—Hallimabai Widow vs Esmail Hajee Cosman and another—Mulla and M and Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

208-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chutoorbhoo Gordhundas vs Muncorshaw Bomonjee Chothia and others—Wadia G and Co.

14-04—In person a pauper—Bai Ratanbai Widow vs Shaversey Kheraj and others.

201-03—M B Chothia—bai Jethibai Widow vs Madoo Dewjee and others—Chitnis and M.

118-03—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhagwan vs Dhalla alias Dharam Dutt Muncharam—Edgelow G and W.

466-03—Smetham B and N—Kessawjee Isaur vs Great Indian Railway Co—Little and Co.

151-03—Payne and Co—Khia Khooshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.

689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.

455-1991803—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehanghir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

281-03—Mulla and M—Luxumon Govind Nirgunday vs Elizabeth T Graham—Mirza and M.

215-04—In person—Kasa Bhawan vs Sona Dabi Partibeard

333-02—Baikrishna V N K—Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehangnir Manokjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K.

491-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Gopalbhai Manibai and other vs Jagjeevan Narrenji—Ardeshir H D and Co.

436-02—Maganlal J and G—Jadavji Jethabhai and other vs Jooli Umerjee Keshavji—Matubhai J and M.

106-03—B Raghavaya for Pauper—Aishabai Widow and other vs Ahmed bin Mahomed and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

124-99—Dikshit R and S—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gurde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Parsipe and others—Chitnis and M and Payne and Co and Mantri and B.

735-03—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs A Readymoney and Co—Little and Co.

462-02—Little and Co—Cuntoobhuj Sewjee and another vs Abdool Hoosein and others—Tookurdas and Co.

571-00—Tyabjee I and Co—Goswami Shri Ghirdhariajee Shri Vallabhjee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Jewanlajee Shri Girdharjee Maharaj—Muljee C and V.

578-02—Captain and V—Hajee Abdur Rahman Shaik Hassoo vs Ebrahim Khan Mahomed and others—Tyabjee and Co.

217-03—Edgelow G and W—Saudersdas Cursondas Valabdas vs Maneckvabai widow—Mansukial J and H.

764-03—Hiralal D—Abdool Kayam Serafally vs Mahomedally Vullji—Payne and Co.

770-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Badridas Votram Bhagsandas and another vs Hametram Halsakhrai Shavgi—J P Leatur.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chunkia, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	3	13
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	10
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	10	9	80
Same date last year	27	28	99

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chunkia, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	19
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	7
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	5	6	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	12	10	80
Total plague deaths to date	276 015	227,914	
Same date last year	35	47	110

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap ever compounded.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair."

"APENTA" B.G.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

REGULARLY at BEDTIME USE

CALVERT'S 20 per cent CARBOLIC SOAP

to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.

Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC POWDER

offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.

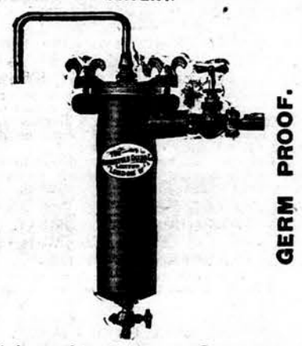
Cheap to use, as it is so strong.

½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the CELEBRATED

BERKEFELD FILTER. (PATENT)



GERM PROOF. GERM PROOF.

Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.

For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.

No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a

BERKEFELD FILTER.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KIND. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A Golfer

—even in active training is likely to give himself an occasional wrench; or to get bruised. Athletes, generally, have these experiences. For such occasions **Little's Oriental Balm** acts like magic on the sore or bruised muscles. It's not a balm for wounded hearts, but it WILL cure every other ailing muscle. Pain and inflammation cannot hold out against the blandishments of **Little's Oriental Balm.**

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

Does Your Food Sour

on your stomach? Do you feel inclined to belch wind, regardless of the canons of good breeding? Are you oppressed as by a weight of tons on your chest? **Nature's Herbal Extract,** then, is clearly indicated for your case, if you want to feel in fine fettle without unnecessary delay. You can't get a simpler, more palatable and certain corrective for the errors of digestion.

Sold at Annas 12 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT — THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS HERBS — FOR DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all Chemists

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 5, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

THE ORIGINAL — KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS' REPUTATION — THE GENUINE

WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists, or 3s. 6d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle

ELLIMAN'S — FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SLOUGH, ENGLAND — SOLD EVERYWHERE — 1/2½ 2/9½ 4/6 EACH

EMBROCATION

190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS Have secured a copy of the

Elliman First Aid Book

For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE, 192 pp., illustrated.

Per 1/- Copy.

BUT

If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, 2/6, and 5/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.

ADDRESS—

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS.

The Elliman R.E.P. Book.

FIRST AID in ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS, HYGIENE OF THE ATHLETE, MASSAGE, &c. 256 pp., Illustrated.

Price 1/- post free throughout the World, stamps or postal order (Foreign Stamps accepted), or upon receipt of booklet covers from 3 bottles of ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, or sight of bills showing purchase of three 1/1½ size, or one 2/9 or 4/- bottle.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Corns when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.

Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and, drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay still and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Far-takers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeeds me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—"It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Laug, Esq., (Deputy Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a trying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Begnaa & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.

51/1178246. Engraved case, set with diamonds. Hunting, Rs. 150.

45/840636 Blue enamel, set with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 200.

101/1264 Pearl set brooch, Rs. 57. " " watch Rs. 200

47/1307869 Engraved case, open face, Rs. 120. Hunting, Rs. 140.

57/1008413 Enamelled red or blue, with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 165

57/822213 Enamelled blue with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 200.

46/1307820 Polished gold, set with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 350.

45/1307818 Polished gold, set with rubies and diamonds. Open face, Rs. 325

101/160352 Set with pearls and ru ies. (pen face 250.

A VARIETY OF OTHER DESIGNS OF LADIES' WATCHES ON VIEW AT OUR SHOWROOMS.

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY, Opposite the General Post Office.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

MONSOON IS APPROACHING

AND YOU HAVE TO PROVIDE FOR A GOOD

DRYING AND HEATING STOVE

TO KEEP DRY THE AIR OF YOUR
ROOMS AND MAKE THEM HEALTHY
AND COMFORTABLE.

THE BEST KEROSINE OIL STOVES
FOR DRYING AND HEATING ARE

R. DITMAR'S

"CALORIFERES"

THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

NO SMELL. NO SMOKE. CHEAP IN USE.

EASILY CARRIED FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.
SHOULD BE USED
DURING MONSOON TIME
IN EVERY NURSERY, BED ROOM, NEAR PIANOS, ETC.

SIZE I Height 22" ...Rs. 12-12
SIZE III „ 27" ... „ 22-8
SIZE II „ 29" ... „ 30-8

LAMP WARE HOUSE, R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules :—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

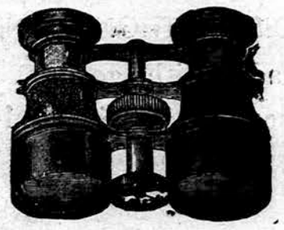
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation fo CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA
is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of
LEMONS AND GRAPES.
No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get BISHOP'S.

NO MISTAKE
CAN NOW BE MADE WHEN BUYING.

DUNLOP TYRES,

WIRED OR BEADED.

the non-slipping pattern, being an infallible protection against inferior imitations.

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES IN STOCK.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. LD.
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES.

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH-MADE MOTOR CARRIAGES

SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

THE MOTOR MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., of LONDON and COVENTRY, ENGLAND, *the oldest English makers of Motor Cars, beg to announce that having obtained an excellent experience of building Cars for Export, they have specially designed Motor Carriages to meet the requirements of India. The Specification of these Carriages having been settled by an Engineer who has probably had more practical experience with Automobiles abroad than any other person.*

They invite enquiries, and are open to appoint Agents.

Write to 95, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, for illustrations and all particulars.

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—R. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

PREPARED FROM THE
CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.
(NON-ALCOHOLIC).

DO NOT ACCEPT SUBSTITUTES—worthless imitations made from cheap Lemon Juice or Chemicals—but insist upon having **ROSE'S** in the well-known embossed Bottles.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:
KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., BOMBAY.

THE BERESFORD.

The Beresford, a good quality mackintosh without sleeves and very deep detachable capes warranted rain-proof. Price, Rs. 9-12.

THE WELLS.

The Wells, a very smart mackintosh with shoulder cape and stole end, Rs. 11-8.

CHEAP & RELIABLE MACKINTOSHES

and other necessariesries for

THE RAINY SEASON.

BONOPROOF

The new weatherproof material. Perfectly waterproof, and Transpose and practically imflammable, Samples and quotations for any quantity sent free upon receipt of apylication.

LADIES STRONG AND SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS.

Well made, with good stout covers, solid frame, perfectly waterproof. Price Rs. 2-15 and Rs. 3-8.

Superior quality covers.

With strong sticks, and a pretty variety of mounts. Prices, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 7-8.

THE EDGEWARE.

The Edgeware is a waterproof of quite the latest shape, good full shoulder capes and nice large sleeves, Rs. 16-12.

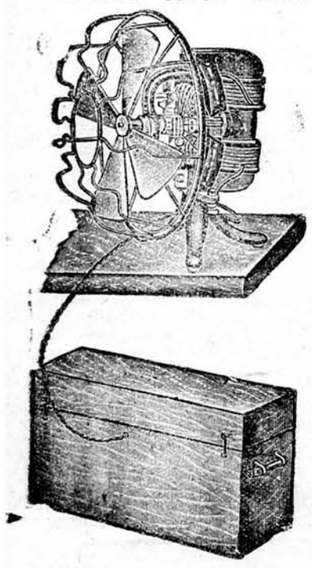
THE CHELSEA.

The Chelsea, new waterproof cape, very suitable for cyclists and riders. Rs. 6-14.

⅓ of your Life is spent in Bed

THEN WHY SWELTER AND BE MISERABLE!

ELECTRIC TABLE FANS.



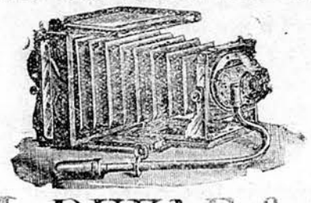
Unique Fan, 4 blades, no guard, complete with battery, wire and charge	Rs.	60
Do. Improved Motor, 4 blades and guard	„	80
Ideal Fan, nickelled throughout	„	100
Perfection Fan, best quality and make ...	„	110
Electric Pocket Lamp with charge	„	5 to 10
Electric Flash Light	„	8 to 15
Electric Night Lamp	„	7 to 10
Electric Cycle Lamp	„	15 to 20
Electric Hand Lamp	„	10 to 25
Electric Watch Holder...	„	15 to 20
Electric Candle stick	„	16 to 20
Electric Light Clock	„	15 to 20
Electric Bell Set	„	10 to 15
Electric Walking Cane...	„	15 to 20
Electric Scarf Pin	„	10 to 15
Electric Hanging Lamp in neat box with beautiful shade...	„	20 to 25

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

170, Dhurrumtolla Street, CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS.

5 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

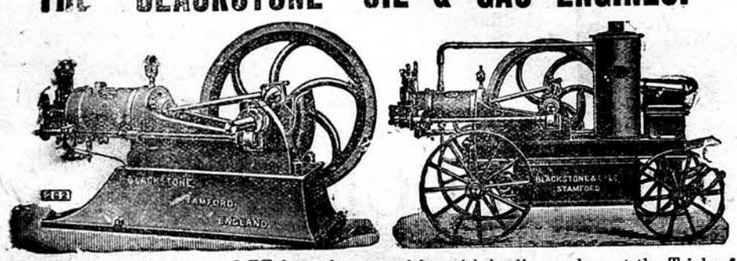
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

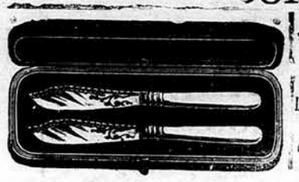
BLACKSTONE & CO., LTD. STAMFORD ENGLAND

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

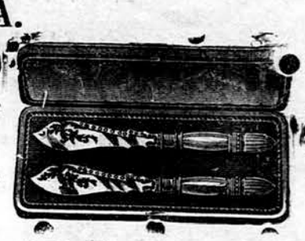
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 82



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case. Rs 35.

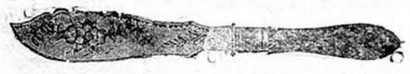
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

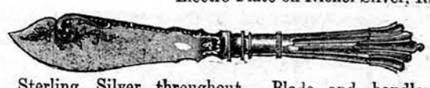


Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.



Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.



Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.

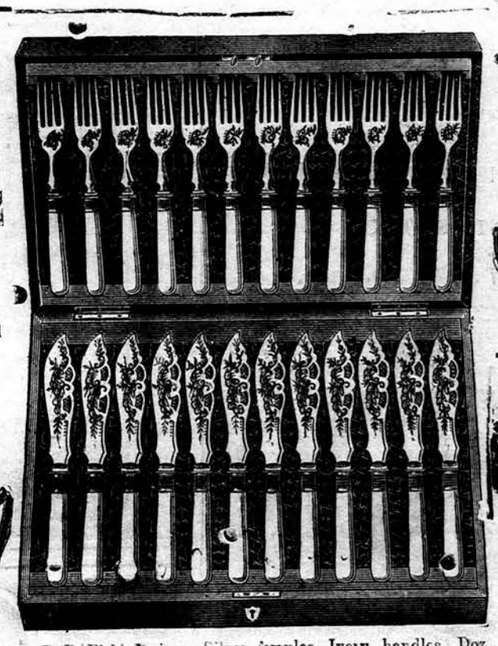
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved
Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.

Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engrayed. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white ickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.: 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fleetwurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.